The New-York Times.

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AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
will cure
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!
resulting from any cause whatever.
Prostration of the System,
induced by
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,
will find in this Bitters
a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of
DYSPEPSIA,
and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH
take the place of
Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
will cure every case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility,
Diseases of the Kidneys.
And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,
A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi I. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that your's was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Official Report Upon the Physical Health of Jefferson Davis.

Commodore Rogers' Report of the Bombardment of Callao.

Discussion in the Senate Upon Equalization of Bounties.

Abstract of the Bill Proposed Therefor.

Interesting Debate Upon Consolidating the National Debt.

Passage of the Bill to Amend the Post-Office Laws.

The Civil Appropriation Bill Passed in the House.

The House Passes the General Bankruptcy Bill.

Further Work Upon the Internal Revenue Tax Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22.

THE HEALTH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It will be recollected that, some two weeks ago, Secretary McCULLOCH, whilst on a visit to Fortress Monroe, had an interview with JEFF. DAVIS, and that the Secretary discovered from observation and the information he derived from the surgeon in attendance at the fort that Mr. DAVIS was in feeble health. Since the report of that fact there have been various statements to the contrary coming from newspaper correspondents, who professed to have obtained their information from the officers and visitors at the fort. The President deemed it proper, upon the suggestion of several prominent men to direct an official report to be made by the Surgeon who has charge of the prisoner. The examination was made accordingly, and the following is a copy of the Surgeon's statement:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 9, 1866.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with directions from the President of the United States to me, given through the office of the Adjutant-General, I have made a special examination of State prisoner JEFFERSON DAVIS, now in confinement at this post and report, the following to be the result of said examination: He is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissue having almost disappeared, leaving his skin much shriveled. His muscles are small, flaccid, and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated. Consequently his gait is becoming uneven and irregular. He digestive organs at present are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, soon followed by vertigo, severe facial and cranial neuralgia, an erysipelatous inflammation of the posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he now has, and extends through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flayed and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison room and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably weakens him. Prisoner DAVIS states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear for the result. A copy of this report I have furnished to the Headquarters of the Military District of Fortress Monroe, in compliance with orders from the Major-General Commanding. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. COOPER, Surgeon U. S. A.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO—DISPATCHES FROM COMMODORE RODGERS.

The following dispatches from Commodore RODGERS were received to-day at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT,
AT SEA, May 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 27th of April the Spanish Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ addressed a letter to the Diplomatic Corps in Lima declaring that the Port of Callao was blockaded from that date. Also, another justifying the course of Spain and announcing that he should give neutral inhabitants four days to remove their persons and property previous to the bombardment of the city on the 30th of April. Admiral PEARSON anchored our men-of-war out of gun shot of the fortifications of Callao. Merchant vessels had some days before taken up positions out of the way of hostile operations. It was thought that the attack would commence on the 1st of May, when the time expired given to neutrals for removal; but on the 2d of May, about 10 o'clock A. M., the Spanish fleet got under weigh. Some time was spent in dressing their lines, and about 11 o'clock the squadron moved in two directions to attack the defences of Callao; the first division, under Admiral NUNEZ, consisting of the iron-clad "Numancia," of 7,000 tons burthen, with the frigates "Blanca" and "Resolution," moved along the San Lorenzo Island to attack the batteries on the south side of Callao; while the frigates "Villa de Madrid," "Berenguela" and "Almanza," passing in front of the national and merchant vessels anchored in the bay, steamed at first slowly towards the Peruvian batteries on the north side of the city. As these vessels approached they accelerated their speed, and ran swiftly into position. At 12:45 the first gun was fired, I thought from the "Numancia," quickly followed by two from a battery on the south side. The Spanish fleet carried about 240 guns, mostly 32-pounders. The "Numancia" was armed with 68-pounders, as was also the three-gun corvette "Vincidora," which was held in reserve to tow if necessary, and also, I presume, to cover the batteries.

The Peruvian batteries numbered in the aggregate 45 guns, five of them 450-pounders, (Blakley,) and four Armstrong guns, 300-pounders, mounted on the top of iron turrets. The rest were thirty-two-pounders. Sand-bags were extensively used in making the battery, to which were added brick masonry and some of adobe. The firing soon became of a warm character. About 10 o'clock the *Villa de Madrid* set her jib and try-sails, and ran out of the fight. She made signals, and was taken in tow by the *Vincedora*, with steam escaping abundantly below. She was soon followed by the *Berenguela*, listed over to one side, and with smoke pouring from her ports. Just before she retired, a puff of black dust had shot out at her water-line on the side away from the battery. A ball had gone through her coal bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. We saw men over the side attempting to protect with canvass the ragged hole which seemed some two feet square.

The "Almanza" moved to join the first division, engaged with the southern batteries. The "Resolution" and "Blanca Blanca," at about 2:30 steamed away from the southern division leaving the "Almanza" and the "Numancia" still engaged. These vessels drew off at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, the Peruvians firing after them as long as their guns could reach them. The actions brought under way by the Spaniards was now urged on both sides with courage and persistency. The Peruvian guns, which were all *en barbette*, never ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, only left off when their ammunition was exhausted. The killed and wounded in the batteries were said to number eighty. In one of the iron-clad batteries a shell exploded, igniting other powder and disabling the guns. By this explosion Señor GALVEZ, the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, was blown to atoms. Next to the Dictator in power, of liberal views and marked ability, his loss will prove a serious one to the country. His Excellency, the Dictator, is said to have been everywhere in the thickest of the fight, animating, encouraging and directing the Peruvian batteries. I do not know the damage done to the Spanish fleet, but the loss was no doubt heavy. It was obvious that several of the vessels had been badly punished. The Spaniards we thought did not go very near the batteries, many of their shots falling into the water. The presence of torpedoes may have inspired caution. In coming away from a formal visit Admiral PEARSON picked up one floating adrift near our vessels. It was a red peg, containing about 50 pounds of wet powder, with some yards of insulated wire attached inside to the arrangement, for explosion by a galvanic battery. The senior Surgeon, Dr. PECK, was sent to the Villa de Madrid and Berenguela, as soon as they anchored, with offers of assistance. His services were accepted by the Surgeon of the Villa de Madrid, but on board the Berenguela the officers gathered around him at the gangway and said they were deeply grateful, but needed no help. When the Numancia anchored, Dr. JOHNSON was sent on board, while Dr. PECK, who had returned to the Vanderbilt, went on shore to tender his services to the Peruvians. I was sorry to learn through Dr. JOHNSON that Admiral NUNEZ had been badly wounded by splinters, no fewer than eight injuries having been received in the head, arms, legs and side. The Doctor was not permitted to see the Admiral, and I apprehend he has been seriously hurt.

The Peruvian batteries were but little injured. The authorities on shore were confident on the morning following the bombardment, they would be better prepared than at the first to resist an attack. There were two iron-clad vessels on the side of the Peruvians—one, the monitor the *Loa*, with a single gun, a 68-pounder, in a turret, and one, the *Vittoria*, built in the shape of the Confederate iron-clads, covered with railroad iron and having a sixty-eight pounder at each end. The Monitor was struck ten times, but received no damage. I do not know how the other fared. There were several small men-of-war, but their artillery was too light to be used, and they were secured in the Mole.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Commander.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Appended to the above report is a finely executed map of the bombardment of Callao, showing the movements of the Spanish squadron and the position of the Peruvian batteries, the design being the work of Lieut. GOWN K. HASKELL, U. S. N.

REPORTED CATTLE PLAGUE ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Inspector of Customs at Panama reports to the Treasury Department, under date of May 13, 1866, in reference to the disease among the cattle which has broken out on the Isthmus, and which was reported to be the rinderpest. Having given the matter a thorough investigation, he is confident that nothing like the cattle plague has yet appeared in those countries. The disease prevailing there, he says, is the usual distemper caused in the dry season by the cattle feeding too freely on the young grass which springs up after the first rains, and is not contagious.

PARDONS TO CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

The President of the United States has granted pardons to the following persons, held for criminal offences: CHARLES E. MOULD, of Illinois, now under arrest for stealing letters from the post-office at Chicago; GEORGE COATES, of New-York, convicted of smuggling, and sentenced to thirty days' confinement and to pay a fine of $100; and JAMES W. BOWLING, of New-York, also convicted of smuggling, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned for sixty days. COATES and BOWLING having served out their periods of confinement, and being unable to pay the fines imposed upon them, they were pardoned on the recommendations of many respectable citizens of New-York.

The President yesterday granted a pardon to B. PALMER, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., formerly a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, on the strongest recommendations.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 114 RESCINDED.

General Order No. 114, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 21, 1862, prohibiting officers on leave of absence from visiting Washington without special permission, is rescinded. The attention of all officers arriving at the seat of Government is directed to the regulation requiring them to report at the office of the Adjutant-General, and record their names and residences in the city.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.

The President has appointed the following-named persons to be visitors at the approaching examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, commencing on the first Monday in June: For the State of Vermont, Rev. John Newman; Rhode Island, Thos. G. Turner, of Providence; New-Jersey, Gen. L. Perine, of Trenton; Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnson, of Pittsburgh; Delaware, Wm. S. Macaully, Jr., of Wilmington; Virginia, Hon. B. J. Barbour; Florida, Hon. Wm. Marion; Mississippi and Arkansas, Hon. Josiah Snow; Texas, Maj. Anson L. Mills, of Washington; Missouri, Gen. J. Stevenson; Tennessee, Judge S. J. W. Luckey; Kentucky, Judge Embree; Indiana, J. L. Campbell; Illinois, Dr. Jos. M. Kalston, of Quincy; Wisconsin, John G. McMynn; Kansas, Col. John P. Martin, of Atchison; Oregon, Hon. J. W. Nesmith. The persons appointed will report themselves to Brevet Maj.-Gen. CULLUM on their arrival at West Point.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The following is a summary of the Bankrupt Law as it passed:

The 1st section constitutes the District Courts of the United States Courts of Bankruptcy.

The 2d section gives the United States Circuit Courts general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under the Act.

Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, relate to the administration of the law in Courts of Bankruptcy.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 refer to appeals and practice.

The 11th section provides that if any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts over three hundred dollars, shall apply by petition to the Judge of his Judicial District, setting out his inability to pay his debts in full, and his willingness to surrender his estate for the benefit of his creditors,—the filing of such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and such petitioner shall be adjudged a bankrupt. A warrant shall then be issued by the Judge directing the Marshal of the district to take possession of the estate and keep the same until the appointment of an assignee. Notice is then to be given to the creditors to hold a meeting and choose one or more assignees.

Section 12 to 18 inclusive, define, in great detail, the duties of assignees.

The sections 19 to 24 inclusive, relate to debts and proof of claims.

Section 25 provides for the sale of perishable property.

Section 26 provides for the examination of bankrupts before the Court and exempts them from liability to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy in civil actions.

Section 27 relates to the distribution of the bankrupts' estate. All creditors whose debts are duly proved and allowed are to be entitled to share in the bankrupt property pro rata without any priority or preference whatever, except that wages due from him to any operative, clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months next preceeding the adjudication of bankruptcy shall be entitled to priority and shall be first paid in full. In the order for a dividend the following claims are to be entitled to priority of preference and to be first paid in full in the following order:

1. Fees, costs and expenses of suits, and for the custody of property.
2. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.
3. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.
4. Wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50 for labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.
5. All debts due to any person who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided that nothing contained in the act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the United States or any State.

Section 29 and the five following sections, relate to the bankruptcy discharge and its effects. If it shall appear to the Court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this act, and that he is entitled under the provisions thereof to receive a discharge, the Court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts except as thereinafter provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal of the Court.

Section 35 declares preferences and fraudulent conveyances void.

Sections 36, 37 and 38 relate to bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations and to dates and depositions.

Sections 39 to 42 inclusive, provide for the case of involuntary bankruptcy; a departure from the State, avoiding the service of legal process, removal or concealment of property, fraudulent assignment of property, arrest and detention for debt for a period of seven days, confession of judgment, or suspension of payment of commercial paper for fourteen days, shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy.

Section 43 provides for the superceding of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement.

Section 44 provides penalties against bankrupts for concealment of property, falsifying books or papers, fraudulent assignment or conveyance of property, spending in gaming, permitting a fictitious debt to be proved against him, obtaining goods on credit fraudulently within three months of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy; these are to be deemed misdemeanors, and punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Sections 45 and 46 provide penalties against officers in administering the law.

Section 47 regulates fees and costs.

Section 48 regulates stamp duties on petitions, warrants, &c.

Sections 49 and 50 define the meaning of terms and computation of time.

Section 51 and last enacts that this act shall commence and take effect as to the appointment of the officers created hereby, and the promulgation of rules and general orders, from and after the date of its approval: provided that no petition or other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the 1st day of November, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, May 22.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 207, to provide for the equalization of bounties to the soldiers in the late war of the rebellion, presented a bill and a written report. The report says:

"It has ever been the policy of the Government of the United States to keep a small standing army in time of peace, and to rely upon the patriotism of the citizens to fill the ranks of its military forces in time of war. The experience of three-quarters of a century has amply vindicated the wisdom of this policy. Every citizen of the United States, liable to do military duty, is justly held to owe to the Government, in time of public danger, in return for the protection given him, his services, his blood, and, if need be, his life. While the citizen owes military services to his country, the country, in return, is sacredly bound to recognize and justly reward the military services rendered by the citizen. At the outbreak of the rebellion, and at various times during its continuance, the Government summoned its citizens to fill the ranks of its military forces and more than two-and-a-half millions of men responded to the call of their country. They relinquished the pursuits of peace, the comforts of home, and periled their lives that the rebellion might be suppressed and the country saved. The sums paid, or agreed to be paid to soldiers, sailors and marines as pay, bounty and other allowances during the first two-and-a-half years of the war, were certainly not adequate compensation for the services rendered and the sacrifices endured. During the last year-and-a-half, owing to the immense drain upon the arms-bearing population, it became necessary to offer additional inducements to retain those in the service who by actual experience in the field had become veterans, as well as to secure enlistments to fill the depleted ranks of the army, and to man the large navy created during the war. These additional bounties provided by law, amounted to $100 per annum for reënlisted or for volunteers for one, two or three years. One hundred dollars per annum may, therefore, be considered as the measure of the highest bounties paid by the Government. In order that those who entered the service during the first two and a half years of the war, and who bore the heavy burdens of the conflict, may be placed upon an equal footing with those who entered the service at a later day, the bill provides that each and every soldier, sailor and marine shall receive a bounty of eight and one-third dollars for each month of service, and that all sums paid and to be paid in bounty and prize money shall be deducted therefrom. An erroneous impression generally prevails as to the amount necessary to equalize bounties, and various estimates of the amount required have been made. The whole number of troops credited throughout the war on all calls was 2,653,062, and according to the official statement of the War Department 1,248,778 men have already been paid the full amount of the one hundred dollars per year. According to the most reliable data that can be obtained the actual amount of money required to carry out the provisions of the bill and mete out equal justice to all, estimating $8 33⅓ for each month of service, without any deductions, would be as follows: 191,986 three months troops, $25 each, $4,799,625; 19,076 six months troops, $50 each, $953,800; 87,559 nine months troops, $75 each, $6,566,850; 9,056 twelve months troops, $100 each, $905,600; 30,950 two years troops, $200 each, $3,095,000; 1,132,570 three years troops, $200 each, $226,514,000; total $242,834,875. The three years troops in the above table have already received $100. All that served out full term will be entitled to $200. A large number (136,507) reënlisted as "veterans," and a deduction of $200 each must be made for them; also, for deserters, enlistments from rebel prisons, sale of discharges, discharges at own request, &c., &c. The total number of deserters reported during the war was 278,000, many of these being probably reported incorrectly. The actual number is estimated at 200,000 being 7½ per cent., to which add 2½ per cent. for the other causes enumerated. The amount necessary will then be as follows, without deduction: $242,834,875; less 10 per cent., as above, $24,283,487; less for veterans, $27,301,400—total, $41,584,887; net amount, $191,249,988—from which deduct $25,000,000 for short payment on account of discharges prior to the expiration of service, and the net amount necessary will be, in round numbers, $185,000,000, adding 10 per cent. for full payment to soldiers discharged on account.

"The provisions of the bill respecting purchase or transfer of discharges believed to have been practical by agents, in expectation of a bill of this nature, are considered effective, though no deduction is estimated on that account. The attention of Congress and the country has often been called to frauds upon soldiers; and to prevent this and secure direct payment, the Paymaster-General is authorized to make the payments, and agents and attorneys are entirely excluded from any participation in the prosecution or settlement of claims for soldiers now living. This will protect the interests of the soldiers and not add to the labors of the accounting and disbursing officers more than is actually necessary in a work of such magnitude. The deduction of twenty-five millions is made because large numbers of men were discharged in the early part of the war for disability and other causes, after a few months' service. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds are entitled to bounty for the full term, as many of them are crippled and helpless, and unable to return to the pursuits they abandoned, without a murmur, at the call of their country, for which they have fought with such self-sacrificing devotion. The Committee have not been unmindful of the effect of this measure on the finances of the country; but they have faith in the patriotism of the American people, in the strength of their gratitude to the nation's defenders, and on the rapid development of the vast mineral resources of the country, and believe that the credit of the nation will not be impaired by the passage of this measure, which will remain for all time an enduring example of the faith, honor and gratitude of the nation."

The Bill to Equalize the Bounties of Soldiers and Sailors provides:

SECTION 1. That every soldier who has served in the war, without distinction of color or race, and has been honorably discharged, shall be paid a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for each month of service. It excepts Home Guards and other troops for local service, or that are now excluded from bounties by the War Department, or by their enlistments, from said bounties.

SEC. 2. Provides for a deduction of all bounty paid or agreed to be paid heretofore; excludes deserters, soldiers recruited from rebel prisoners, soldiers discharged at their own request, or on request of parents or other guardians, or on the ground of minority, except discharged for promotion, or transfer, or after two years, and provides that soldiers discharged on account of wounds, and the widows and heirs of soldiers deceased in the service, shall have the same bounty as though the full term of enlistment had been served.

SEC. 3. Excludes from this or any other bounty any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, or in any other way disposed of his discharge, and requires an oath with the application, setting forth that no such disposition has been made of the discharge, and prohibits accounting or disbursing officers from entertaining any claim for bounty unless accompanied with the discharge and said oath.

SEC. 4. Makes it the duty of the Paymaster-General, under direction of the Secretary of War, to examine the account of every soldier who makes application for said bounty to ascertain the amount due, and indorse it upon the discharge, to be returned to the claimant with a warrant for the amount due, the warrant to be drawn upon an authorized depositary or disbursing officer, but not to be negotiable or payable until the claimant is identified by the affidavits of two reputable witnesses, residents of the same country or district, and attested by the Clerk of a Court, who shall also require the discharge to be presented to him, and shall compare it with the warrant to see that it agrees therewith.

SEC. 5. Excludes entirely all agents and attorneys from any participation in the prosecution, collection, remittance or payment of claims for said bounty to soldiers now living, and provides that no sale, transfer or assignment of any bounty shall be recognized or entertained by any accounting or disbursing officer, and that all claims must be presented within twelve months from the passage of the act, or the claimants will be forever excluded.

SEC. 6. Provides that claims of widows and heirs of deceased soldiers shall be settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury. When presented by agents or attorneys they are required to make oath that they have no interest in the claim beyond their legal fees, which are fixed at $10 for all sums over $100, and ten per cent. upon all sums under $100, said fees to include all expenses except affidavits and acknowledgements. It inflicts a penalty of not less than $1,000 nor more than $3,000, and exclusion from further collection of Government claims upon any agent who accepts, directly or indirectly, more than the above fees in any case.

SEC. 7. Directs that the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by the same restrictions in the settlement of widows and heirs' claims as are prescribed for the Paymaster-General. The warrant may be transmitted to the agent, but cannot be negotiated nor paid unless indorsed, witnessed and attested in the same manner as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 8. Gives the same bounty and provides for its payment by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, to sailors and marines, and to their widows and heirs all bounty and prize money paid or to be paid, is to be deducted in like manner. Claims of sailors and marines now living are to be presented within four years, and those of their widows and heirs in one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 9. Provides that the bounty due widows and heirs of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines shall be paid first to the widow. If there be no widow, then to the children. If there be no widow or children, then to the next of kin. But no bounty shall be paid to any person not a resident of the United States.

The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD IN UTAH.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia River. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A bill to incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and after a brief discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. KIRKWOOD called up a bill in relation to the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida, which provides that the public lands in these States shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the Homestead Law of May, 1862, and that no entry shall be made of more than eighty acres, the price of the patent for which shall be five dollars, and there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color in the persons to whom the land shall be sold. It repeals the provisions of the old law which prevents any man who took part in the rebellion from securing public land, and substitutes for it a requirement that the settler shall swear future allegiance and fidelity to the Government.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved so to amend the bill as to allow the settler to secure one hundred and sixty instead of eighty acres, which was agreed to.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, in response to a question, said there were forty-six millions of acres of public land in the States named.

The bill was passed.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

At 1 o'clock Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to consolidate the public debt and reduce the rate of interest on the same to five per cent.

The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the provision making the cost of preparing, issuing, printing and disposing of the loan not to exceed two per cent., and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that the cost of disposing of it shall not exceed one per cent. It was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said this bill came in the ordinary way from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to facilitate the negotiation of a five per cent. loan. It had been with him (SHERMAN) an earnest desire during the present session of Congress to see the interest on the public debt reduced to not exceeding five per cent. But the Secretary of the Treasury hesitated somewhat whether he could negotiate a loan bearing that rate. After full consideration, however, the Secretary presented this bill as containing the terms upon which, in his judgment, this loan could be negotiated. It came to the Finance Committee, and by general consent was reported to the Senate, and printed for the purpose of attracting the attention of the country and calling forth such criticism as might be made upon it. It was subsequently considered and reported from the Committee. Before considering the subject, Mr. SHERMAN said it would be necessary for him to state briefly the condition of the public debt. By the statement of the 1st of May it appeared that the public debt at that time was $3,827,676,871, and from that is properly deducted the amount of currency and coin on hand in the Treasury. To this must be added quite a large number of items, some of which have been acted upon during the present session of Congress, and some of which will be acted upon before the adjournment, the mere statement of which will show the Senate the probable condition of the debt within the next year. The largest sum now pending in any bill before us is in the bill from the Committee on Military Affairs for the equalization of bounties, which will take, if passed, from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars. The bill for the Pacific Railroad will require in the course of the next fiscal year something like fifty millions of dollars, provided the various branches fulfill their contracts in finishing a certain amount of road each. For the settlement with the States for expenses in the military services, we have already appropriated about ten millions of dollars. Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and perhaps other States, have made claims, and there are other claims still to be presented. Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio will have small claims each. The probability is that this class of claims, when adjusted, will take at least twenty millions of dollars. The largest claim was that of Missouri, which amounted to nearly seven millions. Then there is a question presented by a prominent member of the House of Representatives which I hope will not pass. It is a proposition to assume a portion of the expenses of the States in raising men—a proposition generally known as Mr. BLAINE'S bill—which would take $116,000,000. As I see but little effort to pass this bill, I presume its success is not likely. Then there is a class of private claims which will take millions—a bill passed the other day for the relief of certain iron-clad contractors. Then there are claims in the Border States for damages in various forms, amounting to hundreds of millions. But I take it from what has already occurred that, for the most part, they will be rejected. It is, therefore, very certain that, in the most favorable aspect of affairs, the public debt might be stated at three thousand million of dollars. It will be observed that this debt is of a most diverse character. It consists not only of unliquidated claims, but is covered by twenty-seven different laws, and, I think, some thirty or forty different forms of securities; perhaps even more. The table of the public debt contains a list of these various loans, covering a space of six or seven pages. There are at least thirty different laws under which loans are now outstanding; under some of these laws there are a great variety of issues. For instance, there are three different series of seven-thirty notes, and there are five different series of five-twenty notes with different provisions. He (Mr. SHERMAN) merely referred to this to show the necessity of consolidating all these loans and putting them in some tangible form. It is difficult now for the people to understand any more than two or three of these loans. None but a skillful financier can tell the difference in value between these loans. There is another necessity growing out of the condition of our public debt, which is that we must fund it. It is not a question of policy, but of necessity. A large portion of it matures very soon, and it must be either excluded as to time or paid off. It can only be paid off by borrowing other money. A table in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows when this debt matures. $178,000,000 of various kinds of indebtedness accrues within this year. During the next year there will be within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem $925,607,891.

Mr. CLARKE inquired if there would be that amount falling due, or whether it would not simply be within the option of the Secretary to redeem.

Mr. SHERMAN said it would be within the power of the Secretary to redeem that much. A large part of this is the first series of five-twenties; a portion of it is the seven-thirty notes, two hundred and thirty-four millions of which would either be redeemable in money or convertible into five-twenties. It is plain, then, that there is a necessity of providing some way of funding these various classes of securities into one loan of a simple form. But there is another argument on this subject, derived also from the table before me. It is that all modern nations who have now a public debt have reduced it as a matter of policy to some simple and tangible form, so that in every country there is a specific debt known to the people of that country, with a fixed rate of interest, prescribed by law, and the whole of the public debt is put in that form as soon as possible. In England, both before and after the war of NAPOLEON, she had the same diversity of debt which we have, and it has been the policy of her statesmen, from WILLIAM PITT down to her present leaders of public opinion, to reduce this into some specific form, and the result has been to reduce the debt, with the exception of a million of pounds, to a three per cent. debt. In France the debt has been consolidated in the same way. In Russia it has all been funded into three, four-and-a-half, and five per cent. stocks; so that in every nation in Europe, where a public debt has existed in some cases for centuries, they have adopted it as a principle to reduce the debt to as simple a form as possible, so that the interest in the loan should be chargeable to the Treasury, and a sinking fund should pay off the principle as far as policy would allow. The only question, Mr. SHERMAN said, was whether this was the time to fund the public debt. He thought it certainly was. He believed a better time would have been the commencement of the session. Congress had wasted five months in his opinion, and it would have been easier to have done it at the commencement of the session than now. It could not be done at all unless it was done before the return to specie payments. The present rate of interest was too high, and this high rate of interest was a source of continued evil to the country. It was the cause of high rents, because it made the United States compete with owners of houses. Great Britain paid $132,000,000 of interest on $4,000,000,000 of her consolidated debt. The United States pays $139,000,000 of interest on $2,200,000,000 interest-bearing notes, or more than double rates, and yet English Consols sell at 86 in London, while American 5-20s are only 66 by last quotations. In France the rate of interest is sometimes a little more than 4 per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN then examined the details of the bill, dwelling at length upon that portion exempting the bonds of the proposed loan from taxation.

At the conclusion of Mr. SHERMAN'S speech, Mr. CLARKE rose and said he desired to speak in opposition to the bill, but was not prepared to do so now. He moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the special order for to-morrow was the reconstruction resolutions.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not antagonize his bill against the reconstruction propositions.

Mr. CLARKE'S motion prevailed.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CHANLER introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to the establishment of the Treasury Department, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

It provides: 1st, For the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Customs, who shall have the direction and superintendence of the execution of the laws regulating foreign and coasting trade, fisheries, and the collection of duties on imports and tonnage—who shall have the franking privilege, and a salary equal to that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; 2d, For the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Customs, at the same salary as that of Deputy Commissioner of the Excise, and two Assistant Deputies, one to have supervision of cases arising under the laws for the issue of marine papers, the regulation of foreign trade and fisheries, &c., the other to have supervision of the collection of duties, warehousing, drawbacks, &c.; 3d, For the appointment of a Solicitor, at the same salary as the Solicitor of Internal Revenue; 4th, That the Secretary of the Treasury may transfer such additional clerks or messengers as may be required into the Bureau of Customs; 5th, That the present office of Commissioner of Customs, under the act of March 3, 1849, shall be called Third Comptroller of the Treasury, and in addition to his present duties as accounting officer, he shall examine and adjust the internal revenue accounts, and shall have transferred to his office the clerks employed in the office of the First Comptroller of Internal Revenue Accounts; 6th, For the organization of a Bureau of Accounts, comprising the offices of the five Auditors, the Register, and the three Comptrollers of the Treasury, whose salary shall be $6,000; 7th, Defining the duties of the Chief Comptroller; 8th, That the Chief Comptroller may order the immediate settlement of any account when delay may be injurious to the United States, or any party in interest; 9th, That he shall direct prosecutions for debts due the United States growing out of the adjustment of public accounts; shall have custody of bonds for the security of the United States by public officers, and possess the same authority as the Secretary of the Treasury for certifying copies from records, accounts and documents.

Other sections prescribe further the duties and powers of the Chief Comptroller; authorize an appeal to him from the decisions of the First, Second and Third Comptrollers and giving him the franking privilege.

SEAMEN'S SHEATH-KNIVES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent the wearing of sheath-knives by American seamen. It provides that the same prohibition against wearing knives on shipboard shall be extended and made applicable to all seamen in the merchant service. Every master of a ship registered under the laws of the United States is required to inform every person engaged as seaman of this provision and to require his compliance, under a penalty of fifty dollars, the fine to go, one-half to the informer and one-half to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

THE ROCK ISLAND ARMORY.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill making further provisions for the establishment of an armory and military depot at Rock Island, Illinois, which was passed.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

The House bill to amend the postal laws was taken up. One section provides that prepaid letters shall be returned free of charge to the writers when not called for; another that money-orders shall be good for but one year; another prescribes punishment for damaging or disfiguring letter-boxes in the public streets at a fine of $500, or three years' imprisonment.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment that whenever the Postmaster-General shall employ special agents to collect money he shall require bond and security of such agents, which was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSIONS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in reference to the pensions stopped on account of participation in the rebellion, the amount of arrears paid or claimed, and the amount estimated to be necessary to pay arrears, &c.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McCULLOCH introduced a bill to amend the Civil Appropriation Bill for the year 1859, so as to make the proviso to the seventeenth section read, that where there is no Collector at the place of location of any public work therein specified, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint a Disbursing Agent for the payment of all monies appropriated for the construction of such public work, with such compensation as he may deem equitable and just.

The bill was read three times and passed.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The House the proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on which the main question had been ordered yesterday.

Mr. ROSS moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BRANDEGEE wanted to know whether it would be in order to move to amend the bill so as to let the Secretary of the Navy go to Europe.

A member added: "And to stay there."

Mr. BRANDEGEE repeated the words "and to stay there." [Laughter.]

The Speaker thought that such an amendment would hardly be in order.

The bill was passed by a vote of 69 yeas to 41 nays.

THE BANKRUPT BILL PASSED.

The House then proceeded, during the morning hour, to the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, to which some immaterial amendments were, on motion of Mr. JENCKES.

Mr. JENCKES addressed the House in support of the general principles of the bill, and moved the "previous question" after he had concluded.

Mr. PAINE asked him to permit an amendment to be offered, striking out the involuntary bankruptcy features of the bill as contained in sections 39, 40, 41 and 42.

Mr. JENCKES declined to withdraw the motion for the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS wished to move to postpone action on the bill till December next, adding that he hoped the gentleman from Rhode Island (JENCKES) would allow that time to elapse before calling on them to commit "hari-kari." [Laughter.]

Mr. JENCKES still declined to withdraw the previous question, and the House seconded it.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 49 yeas to 78 nays.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 68 yeas to 59 nays.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Select Committee on Freedmen, reported back the bill to continue in force for three years and to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

While the bill was being read, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to punish attorneys and others for withdrawing moneys collected for officers, soldiers and sailors, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution constituting the standing committees of both Houses on public buildings and grounds as a joint committee to examine the several sites that may be proposed for a new Executive Mansion and residence, and to inquire as to the necessity and expediency of such accommodations for the President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tax Bill, commencing at the paragraph imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cotton upon which no tax has been levied.

The paragraph imposing a tax of five per cent. on all manufactures not otherwise provided for, was, on motion of Mr. SPALDING, amended by adding the following:

Provided further, That brown earthen and common gray stone shall be subject to a tax of two and a half per cent. ad valorem and no more.

The paragraph in reference to workers in gold and silver was, on motion of Mr. KELLEY, amended, by adding the proviso that the stamping provision should not apply to the reworking of old gold or silver not in lump, ingot or bar.

The paragraphs relating to tobacco were amended by adding as a new paragraph on smoking tobacco, sweetened, stemmed or butted, a tax of forty cents per pound, and by adding to the words "on smoking tobacco of all kinds," the words "not sweetened, nor stemmed nor butted." The tax on this is twenty cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the latter paragraph was amended by reducing the tax from twenty to ten cents per pound, so that it now reads "on smoking tobacco of all kinds not sweetened nor stemmed nor butted, including that made of stems or in part stems, and imitations thereof, a tax of ten cents per pound."

Mr. MYERS moved to amend by imposing in lieu of the duties on manufactured tobacco and cigars, a tax of twenty cents per pound on tobacco in the leaf. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved as a substitute for the paragraph relating to cigarettes, or small cigars, the amendment, somewhat modified, printed in the House proceedings of the 10th of May.

The amendment gave rise to much debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Morrill, Paine, Lawrence of Ohio, Stevens, Sloan, Boutwell, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Hubbard of Connecticut.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the first paragraph, and inserting in lieu of it the following: "On all other cigars $4 per thousand and forty per cent. ad valorem exclusive of the tax, provided that in assessing said ad valorem duty the first $10 valuation shall not be assessed."

Mr. SCHENCK accepted Mr. STEVENS' amendment.

Without coming to a vote, the House at 4:30 took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. DAWES in the chair) on the Tax Bill.

The discussion in reference to the tax on cigars and tobacco was continued by Messrs. Hubbard of Connecticut, Deming, Hooper, Morrill, Stevens, Griswold, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Paine.

Finally the debate was closed, and the vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. HOOPER, to the amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK, which had been accepted by the last-named gentleman.

The amendment was agreed to, the vote by tellers being 87 to 46.

It strikes out the paragraph in the bill imposing a tax on cigarettes or small cigars, and substitutes for it the following:

On cigarettes or small cigars, made of tobacco, inclosed in a wrapper or binder, and not over three and a half inches in length, and on cigars made with twisted heads, and on cheroots, and on cigars known as "short-sixes," the market value of which is not over eight dollars per thousand, a tax of two dollars per thousand; on all other cigarettes and cigars, the market value of which is over eight dollars, and not over twelve dollars per thousand, a tax of four dollars per thousand; on all other cigarettes and cigars a tax of four dollars per thousand, and, in addition, forty per centum *ad valorem* on the value beyond twelve dollars per thousand, to be assessed on the excess beyond twelve dollars per thousand.

Mr. MORRILL obtained leave to offer at another time, when perfected, a provision that the taxes assessed and paid on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of domestic manufacture under this act shall also be assessed and paid on all imported cigars in addition to any duties imposed on the same under the tariff.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. PAINE and SCHENCK, which look to the same purpose, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the inspection and valuation of cigars, &c., and that it shall be the duty of the inspector or assessor to examine the manufacturer thereof or his agent, under oath, to ascertain whether he has any interest in any sale by the concealment of which he seeks to obtain a false, fraudulent or deceptive appraisement.

The paragraph relating to brokers, banks and bankers had several verbal and immaterial amendments in it.

Mr. COOK moved to add to it the following proviso:

Provided, That in estimated sales of goods, wares or merchandise for purposes of this section, any sales made by or through another broker, upon which a tax has been paid, shall not be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom the sale was made.

After some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to amend the paragraph relating to carriages, &c., by striking out "gold watches and gold or silver plate." Rejected.

Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the paragraph amending section 103 of the present law under Schedule A, and to substitute for it a paragraph which imposes a tax of 2½ per cent. on railroads, canals, steamboats, barges, canal-boats, mail coaches, &c., carrying passengers within the United States, where the receipts exceed $1,000 per annum—the tax to be calculated on gross receipts from passengers and mails.

After some discussion the paragraph was passed over informally until the amendment could be printed.

To the paragraph relating to telegraph companies a proviso was added that no returns shall be required on receipts not subject to tax.

The Committee, after disposing of ten pages of the bill, down to the paragraph on banks, rose, and the House, at 10 o'clock.

Adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Bremen and City of New-York.

The Warlike Aspect of Affairs in Europe.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerre.

Foreshadowed Interference of France in the German Contest.

Speech of M. Thiers in Opposition to the Imperial Policy.

Particulars of the Attempt to Assassinate Count Bismark.

Further Details of the Financial Panic in England.

How it Originated and its Probable Consequences.

The steamships *Bremen* and *City of New-York*, with dates to the 10th inst., arrived yesterday. A summary of their news was published yesterday morning, but our foreign files furnish us with fuller details of recent events of importance.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Warlike Aspect of Affairs in Europe—The Emperor's Speech at Auxerre—Its Significance for Germany.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

Europe now presents a curious spectacle to the rest of the world. The demon of war has stamped his foot on the ground, and millions of men are rising up to the call. But a short time ago profound peace reigned in Europe, and men were in the habit of reproaching the people of the United States for carrying on "a useless, a murderous, and a cruel war." Now the tables are turned, and we see a war brought on by the ambition of one man, in which no great principle is involved, and which is going to entail on the innocent masses a chain of untold miseries. M. DE BISMARK wanted war in order to round off and give amplitude to his frontiers, and the men who justify this policy called the war in the United States cruel and useless. It is, perhaps, well that all the world don't see things in the same light.

You may well imagine into what a state of ebullition we have been thrown here by the Emperor's speech at Auxerre. It was not that he repeated his stereotyped phrases against the Treaties of 1815, for every one knows that he hates and has a right to hate those Treaties, and also that they have been violated by the respective parties to them whenever they stood in the way. It was the time and the dramatic manner of the thing which caused the excitement, for the visit to Auxerre seemed to be made for no other object than to find a place to plant the speech, and the allusion to the Treaties of 1815 was planted in its turn in a place in the speech where it did not belong. The peasantry of Auxerre cared little for the labors of the Holy Alliance, and when the Emperor talked to them of that, he was looking over their shoulders into the heart of Germany.

It is the general understanding, therefore, that the speech means that France, also, is going to take part in the war which has set the French heart to beating. One can see, speaking figuratively, the whole nation straightening themselves up and twirling their moustaches, proud and overjoyed that the time has at last come when they can reclaim their natural boundary on the Rhine. M. DE BISMARK commences the war, not NAPOLEON; it is commenced by a dispute with which NAPOLEON has nothing to do; therefore, the old bugbear of the BONAPARTES—an European coalition against France—is not to be feared.

In France it is believed that the Austrians will whip the Italians in Venetia, and but for the fact that NAPOLEON is known to be favorable to the Italians, there would be sad misgivings as to the fate of Italy. This opinion of the French, there is good reason to believe, is not just, and for those who are not prejudiced against the Italians, a better fate awaits their present attempt. We will not, at least, accept the estimate of the French, that one Austrian is as good as three Italians.

The Emperor's Auxerre speech, if delivered a month ago, would certainly have stopped the war, and if the war at this late hour should be stopped, it will be due to that speech. A Berlin paper says, very justly to its own and to the Austrian Government, that however the war may go between the German Powers, it will be still NAPOLEON who will have the last word; it will still be he who will decide how and on what terms the war is to be ended. It is incredible that the Germans did not see this sooner, and if the fact is so palpable to every one else, it must be, if the war goes on, that Prussia has an understanding with France. This at least is the most logical inference in the case.

But Austria, contrary to the expectation of every one, appears to be gaining allies where it was least to be expected, and now it begins to look doubtful whether the Count BISMARK is going to have his own way or not. If the Hungarians and the Croates prove faithful to the Emperor of Austria, and if Austria, by promising to aid the German Secondary States in protecting the Rhine, can not only detach these States from their federal obligation, but actually drag them into war, Prussia and Italy alone could not defeat Austria; on the contrary they would be defeated, and this again leads to the inference that France is going to take a hand in the struggle, and that there is a bargain between her and Prussia and Italy.

The Emperor of Austria is said to be devoured at this moment by a deep melancholy, which he only shakes off in moments when most occupied by business. Abandoned by so many in this hour of trial, surrounded by dangers of which he cannot fathom the depth, and made to bear the burden of political sins he is not responsible for, it is not strange that at his age he should feel so heavily the weight of his position.

The attempt on M. DE BISMARK'S life will help to pass the name of the great intriguer into history as a legendary character. We had already songs and sayings, and *jeux de mots* about him enough to immortalize one man, but his biography, it may be said, is only commencing. Even his name is made to lend itself to all sorts of *double entendres*, and it is thus that we hear of a gentleman saying to his friend, whom he caught counting too fast in a game of cards: "*Mon ami, tu bismarques!*" ("My friend, you count twice, you cheat!")

The Count GASPARIN is publishing a long article in the *Debats*, on the dispute between Congress and President JOHNSON; and JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot, is publishing in the *Opinione Nationale*, of this city, a series of articles in defence of Fenianism, and in which he says that he and all the order have sworn to succeed or die.

MALAKOFF.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN ENGLAND.

The First Mutterings of the Storm—Causes and Indications of the Panic.

From the London Times, (City Article,) May 9.

The Bank of England have again raised their rate of discount. It was advanced from 6 to 7 per cent. on Thursday last, and is now put up to 8. The movement excited no surprise, since the figures of the returns of the past two weeks fully indicated its probability, and as regards the prices of the funds, instead of creating a further fall, it has been followed by a slight recovery. Consols, which closed yesterday at 85¼ to ⅜, were first quoted 86 to ⅛, but some rather numerous purchases on the part of the public then took place, and the final bargains were again at 85⅞ to ⅛ for delivery, and 86⅛ to ¼, or 85⅞ to ⅛ ex-dividend, for the 6th of June. In financial shares, however, there has again been a continual increase of heaviness throughout the day, and although the majority of the public feel convinced that, except in the worst cases, the various companies still retain the whole of the better part of their capital intact, no one is able to see how they can be protected from the panic so as to obtain the means of meeting current obligations in the interval required for their locked-up property to become available. In former panics the leading delusion has always been that the supply of bank notes was insufficient, and the moment this apprehension was met by a notification that the bank might issue as many notes as it pleased, every one found that there were already more notes in circulation than were wanted, and the wild alarm from that moment steadily subsided. At the present crisis no such panacea is available, and the mania of terror seems likely, therefore, to proceed unchecked. Meanwhile, however, many public interests may be seriously compromised, and it is pertinent to inquire whether the leading banks and other establishments of London and the provinces, whose position is now perfectly secure, and who vehemently shut out even the smallest applications of any of the distressed companies for momentary assistance, are not bound to reflect that up almost to the commencement of panic they encouraged these companies in their vicious course by negotiating their paper, and that it is consequently a duty to concert any safe means that may be in their power to mitigate the evils they have assisted in bringing about. Of course, no one would suggest that they should entertain the idea of making dangerous advances in any case, but it is believed that much of the pervading peril actually arises in instances where a comparatively small amount would prevent a wreck, and where solid, although not directly convertible security, could be handed over for five times the total required. It is the very establishments that neglected to perform their duty to the public by originally setting their face against finance paper when it was circulating to the extent of millions, and without tangible security, that now refuse to touch it, even to the extent of a few hundreds, with the offer of positive securities to back it. It is no reply in such cases that the companies can make calls on their shareholders. In most instances the articles of association provide that these calls shall not be made at more frequent intervals than three months, and meanwhile there may be all the danger of stoppage. Thus the entire history furnishes a deplorable example of unprecedented credulity and recklessness on all sides, followed by an equally unqualified display of mingled selfishness and terror. The inflation and the panic have been of a piece, and all attempts at reason are as vain in one case as they were in the other. If the Bank of England and the leading joint-stock banks were to unite and to agree to make a very moderate advance upon the best assets of the few companies that might be in need of assistance, so as to give time for calls to be made or property to be realized without sacrifice, the alarm and danger that are now beginning to spread among the whole community would at once be stayed. But there is apparently little reason to hope for any united action, and unhappily, therefore, there is little that prudent people can do who see that their own standing may at length be imperilled by the rush of the insane crowd beyond contracting their own engagements, however inherently legitimate, into the smallest possible compass.

From the London Daily News, (City Article) May 8.

The gloomiest week known for some years in the Stock Exchange has thus closed without there being presented even that partial recovery which generally attends a long persistence in speculative sales. In addition to the uneasiness which is felt with regard to foreign politics, there is now some doubt as to whether a further rise in the value of money is not within the bounds of possibility. As a result of the general feeling of uncertainty thus occasioned, speculators for a fall are rendered unusually bold in their sales, which have thus far decidedly outweighed in amount the investments by the public. Nevertheless *bona fide* purchases in a variety of securities are being made steadily, and will ultimately place the market on a firmer basis. Confining the view to our home interests, it would seem that the crisis in the Stock Exchange is greatly exaggerated. An advance of one or even two per cent. in the rate of discount is not an event that ought to make *bona fide* holders turn indiscriminate sellers at a ruinous sacrifice, for of late years we have had frequent experience of the operation of dear money, and we know practically that extraordinarily high rates of discount are compatible with a moderately satisfactory condition of trade, and with steady prices for public securities. War, no doubt, has its alarms; but, happily, there is not the slightest prospect of this country being involved in the existing complications on the Continent. Moreover, the anomaly is presented that prices have descended to what is admittedly a war level, while war is not only not declared, but, as many persons believe, possibly to be avoided altogether. Into the causes of the extraordinary collapse of the market for Italian stock we will not here enter, many of them being, indeed, apparent upon the very surface. But all other foreign stocks, even those which cannot be compromised by the very worst issue of the existing troubles, have suffered likewise a most serious depreciation. Turkish Bonds, for example, have fallen enormously, though Turkey is not going to war, and the new loans of Egypt, Brazil and Chili have fallen to a heavy discount, though it is equally certain that not one of those States will take sides in the anticipated conflict, should it occur. As to the panic in financial shares, and in those of a host of miscellaneous undertakings once eagerly sought after, but which though mostly secure from damage even in the event of war on the Continent, are now literally thrown away by the holders, it can only be said that the course of prices in the Stock Exchange during the last two months argues a degree of impulsive caprice on the part of the public of which the majority of calm observers would have been utterly incredulous had they not actually seen the results.

From the London Herald, (City Article,) May 8.

The markets for stocks and shares have been in a most complete state of prostration. It has been very difficult to effect sales, and the drop in cases in which it has occurred has not been at the rate of a quarter to a half per cent., but 1 and 2 per cent., without the slightest appearance of recovery. An actual declaration of war, it is said, would be much more preferable than the present state of things, and it seems exceedingly probable we shall have it before long. The address of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Mayor of Auxerre is considered decidedly hostile, and the result was at once apparent upon prices in Paris and London. The financial measures pursued by Austria and Italy indicate that they must have resources, in whatever shape it may be necessary to raise them. The Bank of Frankfort has increased its rate of discount to 6 per cent., and movements of a similar nature are making in other continental cities. Consols for money receded this afternoon to 86¼ to ⅜, and for the account (June) to 86⅝ to ¾. Foreign stocks went down lower than ever—Mexican, Spanish and Turkish five per cents. specially suffering; railway shares became dreadfully depreciated; bank and credit descriptions being in the same unfavorable condition. Such a wholesale spoliation of property was never before witnessed, the best retrograding with the worst, not the least system of confidence existing among the operators. The only redeeming feature was the announced arrival of £118,092 from Australia.

The universal depression prevailing has given rise to the suggestion in several quarters that it would be well for some of the banks and credit companies which are in a comparatively weakly condition each in its separate sphere to amalgamate. This advice has before been tendered, but it has not been accepted; it would, could it now be adopted, lead to advantageous results, and probably prevent a further sacrifice of property. There is no doubt that we are now in the midst of a panic, and that the adverse movement has been very much heightened by the reckless manner in which operations have been followed out at the Stock Exchange.

From the London Star, (City Article), May 8.

The stock exchange has been exceedingly gloomy, with a further considerable depreciation in prices. The panic appears to be irresistible; and this time it has affected, not only finance shares, but railway stocks and various miscellaneous securities. American stocks have also suffered again; but there appears to be a pause in the adverse movement against them. Other foreign stocks, however, have fallen severely, especially Italian, Turkish, Mexican and Brazilian. On the Paris Bourse Rentes have fallen more than in any single day since the Italian war, and they are now at a war price just the same as Italian or Austrian descriptions. The anticipation of war having become general all over the Continent, it is not surprising that haste should be made by holders to get out of stock; but the sacrifices now being made are almost unexampled. The main justification for them is professed to be found in the reply of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Mayor of Auxerre. But the sacrifices, heavy as they are, are not limited to the stocks of the countries likely to be in conflict. There is certainly no valid reason why British and American securities should be involved in the downfall, seeing that neither England nor the United States will have any share or part in these prospective troubles, and that their securities will, in those troubles, be the only national securities that can be relied upon for safe returns. The panic, however, appears to be not only more chronic, but more unreasoning than any similar condition previously; and at present there are no signs of even a temporary abatement. It must, therefore, be permitted to exhaust itself, which it will in time. It is possible that reflection may return earlier than is now anticipated, and probably with reflection there may come astonishment and regret at the extent of sacrifices that have been needlessly made.

THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Examiner, May 9.

The critical state of political affairs on the Continent, apparently fast approaching to a crisis, combined with monetary difficulties at home, have added considerably to the flatness which of late has characterized our market, and to-day the feeling of depression is more observable than has hitherto been the case. With a total absence of actual demand, and business almost completely suspended, it would be useless and deceptive to attempt to give any particular report of the prevailing state of affairs, or to venture on quotations of the value of yarn and cloth, which, under existing circumstance, there is in reality no means of ascertaining. At no time since the close of the American war, rather more than a year ago, has an equally perplexing state of affairs been observable, nor the same amount of doubt and anxiety as to the future course of prices.

From the Manchester Guardian, May 9.

Prices are to-day more depressed than they have hitherto been, and, influenced by the weakness apparent in Liverpool, and the unsatisfactory state of the money market, business has come nearly to a standstill. The accounts brought by the *City of Boston* from America, although containing advices of a decided fall in prices, are otherwise rather in favor of cotton, but they are completely neutralized by the state of things in Europe. At no time since the first fears of a continental rupture arose have hostilities appeared so imminent as they now do; indeed, so harassing is the present state of suspense, with conflicting telegrams arriving daily, almost hourly, that the announcement of war having actually broken out would be received rather as a relief than otherwise. This market opened this morning very flatly, and it was soon apparent that if sellers wished to do any business, they must submit to a further decline in prices. Some fair offers were made in the forenoon for both goods and yarns, which were generally either held in abeyance or declined. The sudden advance in the Bank rate, which was quite unlooked for at all events before Thursday, completely stopped further negotiations, buyers in almost all cases withdrawing their offers. The causes of the present depression are so apparent, and the decline from a very high scale of prices has been caused by such good reasons, arising as it originally did from the discovery that there was more cotton in existence than was generally believed, that this market, although depressed, exhibits none of that gloom and uneasiness which have been noticeable during former panics, when stocks were heavy and money was not to be had.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Significant Speech of the Emperor at Auxerre—How the Speech was Received at Paris.

On the 6th inst. the Mayor of Auxerre presented the following address to the Emperor:

"SIRE: Fifty-one years since the Emperor NAPOLEON I. was received in this town with such proofs of devotedness and joy that he retained a vivid recollection of them, which he expressed on his death-bed in the most affecting terms, as recorded in the *Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène*.

"Your Majesty has just heard the same enthusiastic acclamations, the same cries from the depths of the heart of a population, whose devotedness to the Emperor, as your Majesty well knows, has no more been found wanting in days of trial and adversity than in those of prosperity and triumph.

"Let the Emperor therefore permit me to present to him the keys of this faithful town in which the sacred fire of the attachment to the Empire has always been kept burning even in the darkest time."

"MADAME: Come and receive the ardent blessings of our populations, who venerate, admire and love you; and, as their reward, deign to tell the young Prince Imperial that, like his great uncle and his father, he may ever rely on the affection of his old and loyal town of Auxerre."

The Emperor replied in the following terms:

"I am happy to see that the reminiscences of the First Empire have not been effaced from your memory. Be certain that on my side, I have inherited the sentiments of the head of my family for the energetic and patriotic populations who supported the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have, moreover, a debt of gratitude to pay to the Department of the Yonne. It was one of the first to give me its suffrages in 1848; because it knew, like the great majority of the French nation, that its interests were mine, and that I detested, like it, those treaties of 1815 which some parties of this day wish to make the sole basis of our foreign policy.

I thank you for your sentiments. In the midst of you I breathe at ease, for it is among the laborious populations of the towns and rural districts that I find the true genius of France."

EFFECT OF THE SPEECH IN PARIS.

Paris (May 8) Correspondence of the London News.

It would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the dismay, and, I must add, the indignation which they (the Emperor's words) have roused here. That indignation was yesterday so strong as to throw the most cautious, the most timid, off their guard. People who have been ruined, people who are desperately struggling to escape the ruin which is hanging over them, and people who till now yielded a large belief to the pacific intentions of the Government, and did not scan too nicely what appeared ambiguous in them, are in consternation. It is in reply to M. THIERS's speech, and to the enthusiastic reception it met with in the Legislative Body, that the Emperor trumpets to the world his detestation of "those treaties of 1815 which it is desired to now make the basis of our foreign policy." These words strike upon the ear like the first notes of defiance to Europe. They are the revenge taken upon the commercial, the bourgeois classes, whose hopes of peace are so cruelly dissipated. They are the answer to the educated and intelligent populations of the great towns for their opposition to official nominees in the last elections. They sound like a declaration of war against the enlightened classes, for it is not among them, the Emperor says, he can "breathe freely;" and it is not among them, but among the working men and the peasants, that he finds the true genius of France. All who are enlightened and independent feel themselves now branded as unworthy the name of Frenchmen, and virtue and patriotism must henceforth be looked for only among the lowest in the social scale and the most ignorant. These are now given to understand that their interests and those of the *bourgeoisie* are far from identical, and what a declaration of the kind, coming from such authority, may eventually lead to they hesitate to define. There are rumors of resignations of Ministers, whether true or false, does not, perhaps, much matter. I have reason to believe that the Ministers had not any knowledge of what the Emperor was going to say to the laborers of Auxerre, and that they are as much taken by surprise as the public at large. Twice on Thursday evening the Emperor had an account given to him by a confidential person of the manner in which M. THIERS' speech was received in the Legislative Corps; and he was particular in inquiring as to whether those who applauded were the majority. He could hardly believe it when assured repeatedly that the House was unanimous in its approbation. He remained silent for some minutes, as if in reverie, and then abruptly dismissed his attendant with the words, "*Raison de plus, raison de plus.*" He spent the rest of the night walking up and down his room or writing, and did not retire to repose till long after daybreak.

Paris (May 8) Correspondence of the London Herald.

It is, of course, not to be expected that his Majesty would feel any great tenderness for the treaties of 1815; but, in 1863, he himself told us that they had ceased to exist. At Auxerre, he evidently viewed them in an exclusively French point of view. Now, let us see how far they remain in existence, so far as they affect France. They have been destroyed in their main provision, whereby the Congress of Vienna (whether wisely or not, it would be indecorous to discuss in this letter) excluded the Bonaparte family from the throne of France, fancying that the peace of Europe would always be imperiled whilst a Napoleon was on the throne. Europe, by its ready recognition of NAPOLEON III., proved that it did not share the distrust which the negotiators of Vienna entertained of the Napoleonic dynasty. As regards France, the treaties in question were further destroyed by the annexation of Nice and Savoy. But yet his Majesty expresses his "detestation" of them. Well, so far as they affect France, they exist only so far as they fix the French frontier on the East and Northeast. Therefore, the conclusion which the public in their rude instinct arrive at, is that the Emperor means to avail himself of the present crisis to "rectify his frontier" in the directions aforesaid. I do not mean to say that he is to be blamed for this in a national point of view. Such a rectification of frontiers would be popular with the "laboring classes of town and country, wherein (according to his Majesty) the real genius of France resides." I have over and over again expressed my belief that his Majesty, in his own interest and that of his dynasty, would deem it his duty to avail himself of the first opportunity to annex Belgium and Rhineland. I have repeatedly said that if he did so he would succeed in establishing his dynasty on a firmer basis than it now stands; and the present opportunity seems so favorable that I cannot honestly say that he is to be blamed for availing himself of it. But having made up his mind to do so, I do think—and on this there cannot be two opinions—that he was wrong to allow his Minister in the Chambers the other day, and his semi-official papers before that, to perform variations on the theme *L'Empire c'est la Paix*. To talk of peace, to reduce the *cadres* of the army, to prepare a Universal International Exhibition on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, and then to follow up all these specific manifestations by entering into an arrangement with M. DE BISMARK and VICTOR EMANUEL, and to cap the whole by such a speech as that delivered yesterday, must seriously invalidate the belief of Europe in the sincerity of his Majesty's declarations.

Reply of M. Thiers in the Corps Legislatif to M. Rouher.

In the French *Corps Legislatif* on the 3d inst., M. ROUHER made an important declaration respecting the policy of the Imperial Government in view of the impending conflict between Austria and Prussia. This declaration was published in the *Times* of the 17th inst. M. THIERS replied in a very eloquent speech. After passing in review and severely condemning the conduct of the German Powers with respect to the Duchies, M. THIERS went on to say:

I will now pass to another part of the subject. The Germans for some years past have been imbued with ideas which, if kept within certain bounds, can in no way offend France, their neighbor, nor Europe. They do not like what they call the German nation, that is to say, the body of German States, to be represented by a body of diplomatists, men of experience and learning no doubt, but scarcely accessible to popular ideas; they do not like the Constitution of the Diet, which renders its action neither prompt nor efficacious. The Germans wish for more unity, which would enable their country to play a more considerable part in the world. I am far from blaming those desires if circumscribed within certain limits, but I beg the Germans to consider that in such ideas great prudence is necessary, and that the chief principle of European policy has at all times been that Germany should be composed of independent States, united by a federative tie. That intention was proclaimed by all Europe at the Congress of Westphalia, was consecrated by FREDERICK the Great at the peace of Teschen, and when the allies left Paris in 1814 they felt the necessity of leaving to France some guarantee, which consisted in renewing the great European principle that Germany should consist of separate Powers, simply joined by a federal union. The Congress of Vienna maintained that decision, and the Germans must not forget that they would be infringing on the great principle of the balance of power in Europe if Germany should cease to be composed of independent States. Let them mistrust the efforts of Prussia, who is making use of German ideas to arrive at a different result. That fact is so evident that there is no impropriety in mentioning it. If an approaching war was favorable to Prussia, she would attempt to seize upon—not fifty millions of Germans, for a Power does not increase from fourteen millions to fifty at once, however impetuous it may be—but on some of the States of Northern Germany, and those she did not obtain would be placed under her influence. Austria would be admitted to her protection. Then the Germanic Empire, instead of being centred at Vienna, would have its seat at Berlin, and would press on the frontier of France; instead of leaning on Spain, like the former Empire of CHARLES V. it would be upheld by Italy. Can France favor such a policy? Go into the smallest village and see whether the idea of re-establishing a German empire, supported by Italy, is popular in France. No, and should that policy be recompensed by an increase of territory, it would be only the more shameful, and no one would look with satisfaction on an extention of frontier purchased at the sacrifice of the grandeur of France. Such is the eminently dangerous aim, which you have the right to oppose. You may do so in the name of the Germans themselves, who would be the dupes of the ambition of Prussia, as they will in the question of the Duchies. To lend ourselves to the policy of Prussia would be to betray the interests of France? But how is it to be opposed? The Government has said to us, "I have maintained, and will maintain, neutrality." That is something, but not sufficient. Has France no other means of checking a dangerous policy than by war? There are different modes, any of which would succeed. She might say to Prussia: "You are menacing the equilibrium of Europe, and the peace of the world. That is well known. It is not Austria, but you. We will not allow you to do so." That would be the rudest manner, and I should not advise France to adopt it; but would any one in Europe blame her if she did?

M. JULES FAVRE—The result would then be war.

M. THIERS—I set aside that harsh form, and propose one of a milder character. Could not France say to Prussia in a courteous manner, "The ambition of nations is not a crime; nor is it one to point out to them the consequences of their desires. The result of the course you are following it is easy to foresee. You are thwarting the policy of France, which can never be reconciled with those [illegible]." That form would be more gracious, yet sufficiently clear to be understood. I go still further. If I had had the honor of directing the affairs of my country in this circumstance, I should have remained silent; I should not have given a single hope to Prussia, and should have deprived her of one. What can now be the main hope of the man whom I have called an enterprising Minister? This: he sees Italy entering into his projects and ready to engage in a campaign by his side. Well then, I appeal to simple common sense—can the Minister of Prussia believe that Italy will act without our consent? No—and that is what constitutes the gravity of the situation. Count DE BISMARK, finding himself joined by Italy, may, without much rashness, have argued that France herself would on some day or other be with him also. That I repeat, is the hope of which I have deprived Prussia. I would not have suffered (I have no hesitation in using the word) Italy to become her ally, and then Count DE BISMARK would have understood what was meant. But we are told that we must not encroach on the independence of Italy. The Government has said that an ally has been secured to us beyond the Alps. What sort of an ally is that which connects itself with the policy you so much dread in the North, and comes to disturb the peace you all wish for? We who have poured out for Italy the blood of 50,000 Frenchmen, expended 400 millions, and braved the dangers of a social revolution at Rome, have a right to speak loudly to her; we have a right to require that she should not compromise the policy of France. Even when you shall have declared to Italy that she will act at her own risk and peril, enough will not have been said. Take care that what has happened of late years may not make your declaration insufficient. Italy invades Tuscany; you blame her; then Naples; you blame her again; then she seizes part of the States of the Holy See; you withdraw your Ambassador, but she still goes on as before. Then you sign a convention by which she engages herself to take Florence for a capital and to renounce Rome. She replies both from the tribune and in her journals that she has made no promise of the sort. You blame her again, but she still persists. What then is the opinion of Europe in presence of these facts? That Italy has contracted the habit of doing just what she pleases all the time that she is censured by us, with a conviction that there will be no definite quarrel, and that she need not altogether renounce all hope of our support. This, I fear, is the knot of the situation. You ought then to act more decidedly in respect to Italy; you should say to her: I will not undertake to guarantee you against any events; I will not in any case be your ally, and if Austria, victorious, should exercise against you all the rigors of war, I shall allow her to do so. Were the language of France to be clear enough on this point, these ungrateful allies would, perhaps, understand you better, and perhaps even Count DE BISMARK would better comprehend the situation in which he is engaging himself. I know that in so speaking I may displease some of the friends of Italy; but to me France is a country far dearer. I say then that we ought to explain ourselves to Italy in such a way that the disapprobation of the present day may not resemble that of preceding years. By so expressing ourselves we may yet perhaps contribute something to the maintenance of peace; or, if peace is impossible, we may limit the consequences and disasters of war, and render it less dangerous. For that object I have come, in spite of my exhausted strength, to make this last effort in favor of peace, of the good of my country and the honor of my Government.

Great agitation succeeded, and the sitting was suspended for nearly an hour.

FRENCH COMMENT ON THE SPEECH.

From the Journal des Débats.

It would be commonplace to say that M. THIERS spoke with as much charm and success as in his best days; we prefer to offer him another compliment in admitting that he has rendered a great service to liberty. His speech is, as was said in the old times when the tribune existed, more than words—it is an act. It may be said to be a repossession—a return of the country to the management of its affairs, and for the first time for many years the discussion preceded the facts, instead of having simply to follow them. After having very willingly recognized that signal service rendered to the right of discussion, we will take the liberty of ourselves exercising the same prerogative to declare that on no one point are we of the same opinion as M. THIERS.

From the Constitutionnel.

There is in all that part of the address of M. THIERS a kind of phantasmagoria composed at his own good pleasure—a sort of unquiet imagination forging phantoms to produce some terrible impression. The good sense of the country will not allow itself to be frightened by these scarecrows of M. THIERS. We have nothing to fear from Italian unity, and as for that of Germany, its very existence is at least problematical, and M. THIERS himself only ventures to regard its realization in a very distant future. The image of these two national unities joining to form on the French frontiers a menacing cordon, is of a century back; and the evocation of a new German Empire will not be seriously entertained by any one who understands the difference between ancient and modern times. Who would have ever believed that the historian of "The History of the Consulate and the Empire" was a subject of FRANCIS I. and was afraid of CHARLES V.? * * * It is plain that M. THIERS is under the strangest illusion. This policy, which he proclaims pacific *par excellence*, and which he offers in some sort to the Second Empire as the manual of peace, leads directly to war, or to a disgraceful retrogression. Does, then, M. THIERS believe that France has forgotten 1840, and that note of the 8th October, that an illustrious speaker qualified as "the great overthrow of diplomacy?" Finally, none of the arguments of M. THIERS have reached their aim; the talent of speaking and the dexterity of discussion are nothing to the pith of affairs. The Imperial policy remains as the truest expression of what is commanded by the dignity and interests of France.

From the Opinion Nationale.

M. THIERS has formed a singular idea of right. In his eyes all that is written on diplomatic parchment constitutes—right. All that is not as yet, but will be, inscribed, is a violation of it. Example: Treaties had made of Italy a collection of small powerless States, the Princes of which were Austrian prefects. That constituted right. Italy turned out the lieutenants of Austria, and elected a national King. That was a violation of right. Another example: The treaties of 1815 cut up Germany into more than thirty ridiculous Sovereignties, and made of its Constitution the most complicated and the most laughably useless machine that can be conceived. That, again, constituted right. The Germans in 1866 are annoyed and fatigued by this Gothic organization; they wish to form a great State, to have a navy, to stand for something in Europe. A statesman places himself at the head of this great idea and pursues it through all the oblique paths which, so to speak, have been beforehand traced out for him by German diplomacy. That is a violation of right. M. THIERS has a political language peculiar to himself, which might appear very natural to the contemporaries of COLBERT or Cardinal RICHELIEU, but to which we have the greatest difficulty in the world to get accustomed. For instance, he says, with an accent of profound conviction, that he is going to tell us the great principle of European policy, and that is, that Germany should be weak and divided. M. THIERS calls that a principle, and he says it so seriously that he is listened to, which would certainly not happen if this singular aphorism proceeded from less authorized lips than his. We do not know what our neighbors, the Germans, will think of this great "principle of European policy" revealed by M. THIERS, by virtue of which their country would remain forever powerless and divided; but we do know marvelously well that if by chance one of their professors should happen to discover an equivalent principle in the case of France, we should have immense difficulty to abstain from finding that doctrine impertinent and injurious, or in utterly condemning both it and its author. All this does not hinder the speech of M. THIERS from being exceedingly skilful. He defended peace, which pleases all quiet-minded persons; he defended the right, (which? what matter!) which pleases all well-intentioned men; he attacked Italy, which pleases all the devotees; and, finally, he rendered the French Government responsible for everything, which does not at all displease the Opposition of whatever shade.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Position of the British Government—An Attempt at Mediation.

In the House of Lords on the 8th inst., Lord CADOGAN, after some preliminary remarks upon the threatening aspect of political affairs upon the Continent, asked whether the Government had made any offer of mediation to bring about a pacific solution of the questions in dispute.

Lord CLARENDON prefaced his reply by explaining that the Government had not communicated to Parliament any information upon the subject, because it was their determination not in any way by their action to involve this country in any war that might unhappily arise. The public were as well informed as the Government upon passing events, and therefore were well acquainted with the dangerous condition of affairs in Central Europe at the present moment. Up to a fortnight ago, he continued, there were appearances that moderate counsels would prevail, and that the calamities of war would be averted. But within the last fortnight these appearances have become more faint, and although each Power declares that it has no aggressive intention against the other, and although each alleges that it is only armed against attack, yet when three large armies are marching toward their respective frontiers there is but too much reason to fear that an explosion is at hand. [Hear, hear.] Our good offices, if we had the best reason to believe that they would be accepted, would be freely given and conscientiously employed. That we take care to make known. But we stand alone, and alone we can do nothing against a determination that war is the most effective means—that war is the only effective means—for the accomplishment of an ambitious policy. That determination may be carried into effect. But we may hope that it will not until war has been actually declared. More than one million of men, however, are now in arms and prepared for a conflict; and I must say it is a melancholy sight that in this enlightened age, and in the present state of our civilization and progress, Europe should be even menaced by war, when no cause of war can be said anywhere to exist.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE condemned the ambitious policy which threatened to involve Europe in a general war, and repudiated the notion that Austria could have any aggressive intentions.

Lord GREY also deprecated the apprehended outbreak of war, and lamented England's loss of influence over European affairs to what he deemed to be the overstrained interpretation of the doctrine of non-intervention which had prevailed of late years. Our acquiescence in the spoliation of Denmark had kept us out of war for a time, but he believed the coming danger would be far greater than that which we had then avoided.

Lord RUSSELL vindicated the conduct of the Government, observing that they had not laid down any rule not to interfere when English interests were not affected, but they had always felt long and careful deliberation should precede any decision of adopting the last argument of war.

Lord DERBY imputed to the Government that in the Schleswig-Holstein war they had approved the cause of Denmark, but had nevertheless allowed the German Powers to carry out their intentions.

Lord RUSSELL replied that the Government had held that Germany had at first grounds for complaint against Denmark, but that the latter was prepared to comply with the demands which were made, the subsequent war became unjust.

After a few remarks from Lord HARDWICKE, in reply to whom Lord CLARENDON explained that the Government had taken steps to ascertain whether any offer of friendly intervention would be acceptable, but, meeting with no encouragement, these offers were not pressed. The subject was allowed to drop.

PRUSSIA.

The Attempted Assassination of Count Bismark—Suicide of the Assassin.

A Berlin telegram of May 7 says: The attempt upon the life of Count BISMARK was made at 5 o'clock this evening, as the Count was returning on foot along the Unter den Linden, after having had an audience of the King. Upon reaching the Schadowstrasse he was fired at from behind by a man, who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots, however, missed the Count, who immediately turned and seized the man. In the struggle which ensued between them the assassin fired three more shots from his revolver. Count BISMARK remained unhurt, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were also burned by the nearness of the three last discharges. The perpetrator of the attempted assassination, who was immediately arrested by the Police, is a man 21 years of age, a son of the Republican refugee, CARL BLIND. It appears that he came from Hohenheim, in Würtemberg, with the deliberate intention of assassinating Count BISMARK.

A Berlin telegram of the 8th says: The Berlin papers announce that a great demonstration will take place this evening in front of Count BISMARK's hotel, to congratulate him on his escape from the attempt upon his life.

BLIND, the assassin, while unobserved in prison, stabbed himself in the throat nine times with a pocket-knife having several blades. The physicians declared the wounds not dangerous, as no important artery had been severed, and he was put in a straight-waistcoat; but he died this morning.

The perpetrator of the attempt against the life of Count BISMARK is named BLIND, but it is understood that he is not the son of KARL BLIND, the political refugee in London.

THE ASSASSIN.

The London *Daily News* says:

"The family of KARL BLIND have been profoundly afflicted by the intelligence of the last few days from Berlin. The earliest telegrams stated that Count BISMARK's assailant, who has since died, was a son of KARL BLIND; and subsequently others have been received denying the relationship. In truth, he was the son of Mrs. BLIND by a former husband, but has borne his step-father's name. He was 22 years of age, and left England four years ago, but paid a visit to this country two years since. When here he was a rifle volunteer, and won a prize at Wimbledon. For the last two years he has been studying political economy at Hohenheim in Wirtemberg. His family had so little reason to suppose that he was engaged in desperate projects that they were expecting shortly to see him, having lately received a letter announcing that he was coming to England. In the absence of direct and authentic information, they can only suppose that, living in that part of Germany where Count BISMARK is hated perhaps more intensely than anywhere else on earth, he was carried away by the political influences that surrounded him, and led to commit an act to be reprobated by all honorable men, and regretted by none more than the patriot whose name he had been permitted to bear."

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ATTEMPT.

From the London Star, May 9.

The scene and the circumstances were dramatic; and though the assassin's bullet missed its mark the curtain fell upon a ghastly tragedy. On Monday evening Count VON BISMARK had been paying a visit to his royal master. He was returning homeward along the most magnificent thoroughfare in Europe. The great Unter den Linden is like a vast Waterloo-place—a Waterloo-place lengthened and broadened to majestic proportions, with a double row of lindens stretching along beside either parapet, with palaces, theatres, vast hotels, glittering shops, and brilliant *cafés* lining either side. The equestrian statue of the great FREDERICK occupies a conspicuous position midway in the street. One end of the street is closed by a bridge on which groups and statues of marble gleam white in the sun; the other extremity is bounded by the great Brandenburg gate, which opens on the Thiergarten, and is surmounted by the famous group of horses which NAPOLEON in his pride carried off to Paris, and which the Allies, in their day of triumph, brought back again to Berlin. Along this street, crowded at that early hour of the evening, passed the tall figure of Count VON BISMARK. Every one recognized the remarkable face, with its perpetually sardonic expression and its deeply set lines. Half way up the street a young man, a mere stripling, walked a few paces behind the Minister, as if following him out of common curiosity, then suddenly pulled a revolver from his pocket, and fired two shots at the figure before him. The attempt had not even the poor redeeming courage of the bravo, which was displayed by that of RAVAILLAC, or that of BALTHAZAR GERARD. The assassin did not meet his foe face to face, but fired from behind. Neither had BLIND the nerve of these renowned assassins. His miserable hand must have shaken like a leaf blown down in the neighboring Thiergarten, although we are sorry to have to say that it was a hand which once won prizes at our own honest and manly rifle contests at Wimbledon. BISMARK in a moment turned and seized his enemy. He behaved with a courage and composure which extort our admiration. He held the assassin by the wrist, and though BLIND actually fired three shots while the iron gripe of the powerful Prussian Minister was on his arm, his intended victim held him so that every shot must fire wide of the mark. Whatever BISMARK's defects, want of courage and nerve was certainly never ranked among them even by his worst enemies; but on this occasion he displayed a coolness and promptitude which would have done honor to a veteran soldier. Fortunately for himself, he is a man of sinewy frame, and his opponent was soon helpless in his grasp. The wretched fanatic BLIND was given into custody, and Count VON BISMARK walked away with the full consciousness that his enemy had only done him a service. It was like conferring a new patent of nobility on him. It was more; it was paying him a tribute which of late assassination has usually reserved for the sovereigns and rulers of States. It is only fair to BISMARK to say that he went through the ordeal with infinitely more dignity than was shown the other day by the Emperor of Russia, who first seized his intended assassin by the hair, and then shouted for help, and then began to cry for joy at his own safety. Count VON BISMARK, people say, walked along under the shadow of the linden-rows, when he had given his assailant into custody, calm, unconcerned, sarcastic as ever—as if nothing particular had happened, as if he had only just been dissolving an unmanageable Parliament, or disposing of his customary champagne luncheon.

The affair after all might have been little more than a farce. But it soon reverted to its original character. The wretched creature who attempted the murder, and who, we regret to learn, is so nearly related to a distinguished German exile against whose personal honor and integrity no word has ever been breathed—the wretched BLIND crowned his attempted murder by suicide. While in prison he contrived to stab himself several times in the throat; and the news of his death reached London almost simultaneously with the news of his arrest. It would be superfluous to employ many words to express the detestation of his crime which every honest man and every Christian must feel. It was a crime, as futile, purposeless, and unjustifiable as the deed done by his wretched countryman, SAND, who killed KOTZEBUE, in the senseless exaltation of a fanatical, and perverted sentiment. The slaying of Count VON BISMARK would have done nothing for Prussian freedom but to delay it; nothing for European peace but still further to imperil it. The attempt has, among its many other deplorable consequences, brought grief and shame upon a distinguished family, living in honorable exile, and upon the whole body of patriotic German *émigrés* against whom even already in this country political antagonism has had the cowardly malignity to use the crime of BLIND as a stigma. To Count VON BISMARK the affair is but another feather in his cap. To him it brings undeserved honor; to others far better than he an equally undeserved reproach. The King will doubtless turn with new admiration and confidence to his Minister who was so nearly martyred, and it may be that the first shot fired in the war which now seems imminent, will prove to be that which was discharged by the trembling hand of the assassin who lies already in a suicide's grave.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Another Injunction from Judge Barnard—Gas Nuisance to be Abated—The Mortuary Report—Inspection of Dumping Grounds—Curious Memorials—Other Matters.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ being engaged with the Commission to select a site for a new Post-office, Judge BOSWORTH was called to the chair. Attorney BLISS reported that the number of orders which he has made for the abatement of nuisances has reached the aggregate of 11,250. The Attorney has been made the recipient of a voluminous printed injunction order, wherein it is recited that Messrs. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, JOHN K. HACKETT, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, DANIEL DEVLIN, JAMES O'BRIEN and ALEXANDER H. KEACH are Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; that the receipts from the rent of stalls in and around Fulton Market, which amounted to $29,201 63 in 1865, are pledged for the redemption of the City debt; that the occupants of these stalls purchased their stands long ago, and have regularly and faithfully paid rents to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and that the officers of the Metropolitan Board of Health, unlawfully and without due regard to these tenants' rights, have ordered the removal of certain stalls on Fulton, South and Beekman-streets. Attached to the affidavit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are the depositions of Mayor HOFFMAN and Mr. THOMAS O'ROURKE, of the firm of O'ROURKE & DOUGLASS, of Nos. 264 and 265 Fulton Market, and annexed to the order that the Board of Health severally appear, within twenty days from the 19th instant, before Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, at No 25 Nassau-street, is the following:

ORDER OF JUDGE BARNARD.

It appearing satisfactorily to me by the affidavits of JOHN T. HOFFMAN and THOMAS O'ROURKE, and by the complaints of the plaintiffs, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, JAMES CRANE, WILLIAM PARKER, JOHN O. STONE and JOHN SWINBURNE, Sanitary Commissioners of the Metropolitan Sanitary District; THOMAS C. ACTON, JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, JOHN G. BERGEN and BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health, their and each of their agents, servants, officers, attorneys, counsellors, and all persons acting under them or in their behalf, do refrain and desist from removing, tearing down, destroying, entering upon, molesting, or in any manner interfering with the stands or stalls attached to and forming a part of Fulton Market, in the City of New-York, situated in Fulton, Beekman and South streets, and particularly mentioned in the complaint in this action, until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice.

Dated May 21, 1866.

OFFENSIVE GAS.

Dr. STONE, from the Sanitary Committee, reported that the gas companies have discovered a means of abating the offensive odor from their works, and that they will probably soon be able to remedy the evil. In this connection the Doctor introduced the following letter:

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, }
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866. }

Drs. J. O. Stone, G. Willard Parker:

GENTLEMEN: To your question "can coal-gas be divested of the offensive odor which make its production in the gas-house a nuisance?" I reply that several substances are known to chemists endowed with the power of decomposing sulphuretted hydrogen, thereby annihilating its offensiveness, such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, peroxides of iron and alkaline permanganates. Difficulties doubtless attend the process of separating this gas at the gasworks which the chemist does not ordinarily encounter in his manipulations in the laboratory. We learn, however, from English chemists, that the peroxide of iron is largely used for this purification in England. The resulting products, water and sulphide of iron are odorless. The sulphide of iron is converted again by the air into peroxide, and may be used many months for purification. Whether this process succeeds in removing all the offensive gas, I am not informed, but I infer, from its extensive use, that it is in a good degree successful.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL ST. JOHN.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

Secretary CLARK read Dr. HARRIS' letter accompanying the mortuary report for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th inst. The figures are as follows:

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	From Foul-air Diseases.	Death by Accident.	Total.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,194
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,367
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,352
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	19,754
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,962
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	38,594
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,537
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	58,953
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	26,383
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,382
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	25,572
Sixteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	41,972
Seventeenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	79,563
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	47,613
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39,945
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,884
Twenty-first	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	38,669
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,361
Total	1	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	459	726,386

* Includes deaths in the New-York Hospital.
† Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡ Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§ Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.
Men, 133; women, 105; boys, 121; girls, 100. Total, 459.

In submitting the foregoing figures Dr. HARRIS, addressing the Sanitary Superintendent, says:

DOCTOR: Our record of the causes of death the past week present slight deviations from the record of the first two weeks of the month. An increase of 22 deaths is found, by reference to the tables herewith submitted, to be wholly attributable to pulmonary diseases and the maladies of early infancy. Sudden and extreme alterations of temperature are recorded in connection with this modification in the mortuary tables.

There has been no increase in the diarrhœal diseases or in any other class of maladies that might indicate the approach of epidemic cholera. The same fact is true of the mortuary tables of Brooklyn, herewith submitted from Dr. STILES, the Deputy Registrar. In neither of the cities is there an increase of zymotic diseases.

It will be observed that the poisons of typhus, typhoid and scarlet fevers still lurk in the filthy and over-crowded sections. They give us landmarks for cholera fields if that pestilence should reach the City.

The First, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, as usual, felt the death pressure most severely. The causes are obvious, and may almost be read and explained at a glance in our consolidated report.

As a comment and as a suitable corroboration referring to the views which we both entertain and act in practice, as officers under the Metropolitan Board of Health, permit me to lay before you an abstract of notes on the first case of imported cholera reported in England. For this early favor we are, as usual, indebted to Dr. FARR, the distinguished medical officer of the Registrar-General's office, and by letters received this morning. It will be observed that the Sanitary officers who best study the localizing and endemic causes of disease are also most prompt to suggest the instant destruction of all transportable causes of infections.

The Registrar-General of Great Britain reports the following letter, in reference to a fatal case of cholera at Bristol, England:

NO. 2 QUEEN-SQUARE, BRISTOL, }
Tuesday, April 24, 1866. }

SIR—At 5 o'clock yesterday I was asked to visit HENRY THOMAS, a mariner, at Prince-street toll-gate, in this city. I found him suffering from all symptoms of Asiatic cholera; he died about 5 A. M. He left Rotterdam last Sunday morning, April 22, and reached London on Monday, the 23d, at 8 A. M. He left immediately by train for Bristol; was taken ill in the train about 11 A. M.; was ill only eighteen hours. He had rice-water evacuations, most violent cramps of almost every muscle, cold perspirations, sunken eyelids. Dr. WM. BUDD visited the corpse with me this morning, and he is firmly of opinion it was Asiatic cholera brought from Rotterdam.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID DAVIES, M. R. C. S.

The Registrar-General.

Remark.—Since the occurrence of the case of cholera here mentioned, several cases have occurred in Liverpool, and in other cities through which emigrants or seamen have passed, or in which they have tarried on their way from Rotterdam, in which place epidemic cholera made its appearance only in April.

Dr. FARR, in publishing the official report of this case of cholera, takes occasion to remark that "the people of that city are no doubt alive to the importance of destroying every vestige of the rice-water evacuations in such cases."

The lessons which these outbreaks of cholera teach, and which the same circumstances have taught us in the prevalence of cholera on the *England* and *Virginia*, must not be unheeded by us.

ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Records.

INSPECTION OF THE DUMPING GROUNDS.

Attorney BLISS, in presenting the following report from Inspector J. HAVEN EMERSON, of the present condition of the various dumping grounds now in use by the contractors for street-cleaning, said that he had served orders upon the contractors, directing them immediately to remove the manure heaps. Inspector EMERSON says:

Inspector J. HAVEN EMERSON, having been instructed to inspect the various dumping grounds in the City, reported as follows:

At the pier foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, there is a large pile, estimated at over 200 loads of street manure, lying on the pier. Street manure is daily dumped on said pier. Other street collections are dumped on scows at once.

At the foot of Rivington-street, East River, manure from the street is being dumped every day, and retained to the extent of some 150 loads, on the old dumping grounds between Mangin and Tompkins streets, while all other material is dumped on the scows at once.

At the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, there is a large pile of street manure on the old dumping-ground, while no foreman was present to give me information during my visit, and no cart actually came and dumped there, yet there was ample evidence that such was the daily custom, in the facts of the freshness of the cart tracks and of the deposits upon the heaps.

At the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, a pile estimated to contain 100 loads of street manure, and to which a few loads were daily added, still remain at the head of the pier, on the as yet unpaved part of the street.

At the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, a heap of street manure, estimated to contain 300 loads, still remains; none has been removed from it for some weeks, and but very few loads are being added to it, almost all street collections being dumped at once on the scows.

The block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, west of Eleventh-avenue, is still used as a dumping-ground for all sorts of street collections, while no separate heaps of street manure are observed; sloops are occasionally loaded directly from the carts from the dumping-board.

At the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, ashes, garbage, clay, straw and sand, in fact, all sorts of street collections, except such as can be used for manure, and except dead animals, are being used to fill in the space said to be owned by Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION.

At the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, is a heap of about 250 loads of street manure, carefully selected as such, and to which small daily additions are made, and from which a sloop is occasionally loaded at the dock.

At the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, there is a pile of street manure; a few loads are added daily; all other street collections are dumped directly on the scows.

At the foot of Leight-street, North River, is a considerable quantity of street manure heaped upon the pier.

At the foot of Vesey-street, North River, west of West Washington Market, there is a large heap, estimated at 800 loads of street manure, to which daily and nightly additions are made, but which is gradually diminishing in size, because of the great draught upon it to fill sloops in the dock.

All of the above-mentioned grounds and piers are used as dumping grounds and piers by the street cleaning contractors.

CURIOUS MEMORIALS.

Judge BOSWORTH introduced the following letter, which he had received from Mayor HOFFMAN:

OFFICE OF HUNT & BROWN, BROKERS IN HIDES }
AND LEATHER, NO. 83 GOLD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1866. }

To Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: In Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, is a colored church—an excellent but a noisy institution—and those residing in Fourteenth-street and Fifteenth are much annoyed by the protracted meeting now raging there, and I have been requested by a number of my neighbors to ask you to issue some order regulating the same, if in its wisdom the Legislature has left as much power to your honorable office. The meetings are every night, and the stamping and roaring of the saints is kept up until 11 and often 1 o'clock at night, rendering sleep impossible. An order closing the house at 11 o'clock on Sunday evenings and 10 o'clock on week-day evenings, would leave them ample time to render night hideous. I beg you will lay this before the proper department in your charge, and give directions to have the matter attended to.

Yours, &c. STEPHEN BROWN.

Dr. PARKER introduced the following petition, bearing the names of one hundred and seven respectable physicians:

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: About two and a half years ago several physicians of this City addressed a petition to the Commissioners of the Central Park, praying them to grant permission to Messrs. SCHULTZ & WARKER to dispense their artificial spring waters in the Park. That petition fully expressed the sense of, and met with the cordial support of the medical profession, and we earnestly hoped that the Park Commissioners would cheerfully grant the necessary privileges, and thereby enable thousands of visitors, invalids and convalescents, to combine the use of artificial spring waters with exercise in the open air.

The great interest with which, at present, all measures for the improvement of the public health are looked upon by the public, lends fresh importance to the establishment of artificial spas in the Park, because in carbonated waters we not only have the most effective and simplest means of keeping the digestive organs in a healthful condition, but also the most natural remedies in many affections of the digestive apparatus.

We therefore hope that the Board of Health will fully consider the great benefit which would arise to the public from the establishment of artificial spas in the Park, and use its influence and great moral weight with the Commissioners, that they may speedily grant the necessary privileges to Messrs. SCHULTZ & WARKER, the most suitable parties to conduct such an enterprise to the satisfaction of the medical profession.

THE BROOKLYN COW-STABLES.

Dr. CRANE read the Board's Code of Ordinances, showing that in respect of permitting the keeping of milch kine in Brooklyn the ordinances conflict with the Corporation Ordinances of Brooklyn, under which the proprietors of cow-stables may keep an unlimited number of animals. The Doctor therefore asked that Counselor TRACY be instructed to prepare an opinion upon this subject. In connection with this matter, the report of Inspector J. M. ALLEN may be interesting. Dr. ALLEN says that the cows are confined in stalls three feet wide by six feet long. He has visited four stables, containing 45, 164, 300 and 700 cows respectively. They are crowded together as closely as they can stand, and the swill is fed to them steaming hot. Many of them have sore feet from standing so long upon the hard floors. A large number belong to the stump-tail species. This class have been vaccinated for the distemper by splitting their tails and inserting a piece of diseased lung. When the inflammation following this treatment runs too high, and the tail swells enormously, so as to involve the body, it is then cut off. The disease is said by milkmen to attack only such cows as have been for a short time in the stables. Its characteristics are loss of appetite and refusal to eat or to chew the cud; the milk fails, the patient has a cough and a quick, short breath. They last from one to seven weeks, but the disease does not become chronic, and the cows do not give milk until they recover. The greater number of those attacked die, and undoubtedly many cattle so diseased are butchered and eaten. This confession has been made by the milkmen, the owners preferring this disposition of their stock to taking the chances of recovery. Dr. ALLEN says he drank a pint of milk fresh from the cow at these stables. He says it is thin, watery and tasteless, with none of the flavor and richness of country milk. He does not believe this milk, the product of cows thus crowded together in hot, dark stables, breathing the exhalations of their own bodies and excretions, tied up in stalls, without exercise, and fed on such hot, watery, stimulating and wholly unnatural diet, is fit food for human beings, or indeed is milk at all, except in name. On the contrary, he declares it deleterious and poisoning to its consumers, and a fertile source of disease and death in large cities, especially in infants and young children, thousands of whom, among the poorer classes, sicken and die upon it. He says the stables and milk-factories are an outrageous nuisance, detrimental to health, and deserve to be abated.

OTHER MATTERS.

Dr. SWINBURNE read a letter from Dr. A. L. BURDETT, assistant Port Physician, saying that during the past three days there has been neither death on board the hospital-ship nor any new case of sickness. Dr. SWINBURNE informed the Board that a number of the "England's" passengers are on board the steamship "Louisa Moore," at Lower Quarantine, are all well, and have had no sickness since the 18th ultimo. He desired the Board's action on the question of their coming up to the City, and Drs. PARKER, STONE and CRANE could see no reason why they should not be released from restraint.

Dr. JAMES W. MCLANE was appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector, to fill a vacancy.

A paper was read from the Supervisors of Gravesend, complaining that the offal contractors, on Sunday last, threw overboard a cargo of offal inside the bar at Gravesend. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, and Drs. WM. FAGAN and JOHN B. DENYSE were appointed clerks to the Board, to act as Inspector of dead animals along the Long Island shore.

The Sanitary Committee were instructed to investigate the work which is being done by the various Sanitary Inspectors.

It was voted that the Common Council of Brooklyn be requested to provide another pier for the dumping of night soil.

Several Inspectors' resignations were received.

LAW REPORTS.

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

Decision of the Court Refusing to Admit an Alleged Accomplice to Bail.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—MAY 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In the Matter of the Application of D. G. Ferguson to be Admitted to Bail.—A motion was made a day or two since to have D. G. Ferguson admitted to bail. The prisoner was arrested by the police and confined in the Tombs, on the charge of being implicated in the late robbery of bonds, &c., of Mr. Lord, of this City. The following is the opinion of the Judge, delivered yesterday, in which he states his reasons for refusing to admit the accused to bail. He characterizes the robbery as being "one of the most stupendous ever perpetrated:"

I decline to interfere with the action of Mr. Justice DOWLING, for the following reasons: The District-Attorney stated on the argument before me, that the papers in this matter, which is certainly one of the most stupendous robberies ever perpetrated, would be sent to the Grand Jury on Wednesday. The delay, therefore, will be inconsiderable. Should the prisoner not be indicted, of course he will be speedily released from custody; or if an indictment be found against him, the question of bailing him can be presented to the Court in which the indictment is found.

Although I have undoubtedly the power to bail, I think it much better, at least in a case like this, to leave that subject to the magistrates whose jurisdiction is exclusively over criminal cases, and whose familiarity with the administration of criminal justice gives them especial advantages in determining questions of this kind. I do not mean to say that there may not be instances in which it would be my duty to take bail; I only mean that under the circumstances of this case, if the action of the committing magistrate in refusing to bail is to be disturbed, either before or after indictments, I think it proper that the application should be addressed to either the City Judge or the Recorder, or to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is now in session.

The prisoner will, therefore, be remanded, and the motion to bail be refused, without prejudice to such further application in that behalf in accordance with the views above expressed as he may be advised to make.

Ordered accordingly.

A Libel Suit Against the Editor of the "Sun."

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—MAY 22.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Hugh Minnick vs. Moses S. Beach.—This action, the trial of which was commenced yesterday, was brought to recover damages in the sum of $5,000, which the plaintiff alleges he has sustained by reason of the publication in the *Sun*, on the morning of the 14th of April, 1864, the following, which is claimed to be libelous:

"THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD THIEVES."

Yesterday Sergeant Polley, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested Hugh Minnick and a person whose name is given as Johnson, both of whom were identified as thieves, who, for months, have traveled with the Twenty-first Ward gang. Judge KELLY committed the prisoners in default of $2,000 bail.

The plaintiff was called to the stand as a witness, and testified that he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Justice KELLY; he did not know what he was arrested for; he denied having received offers of retraction from one of the responsible managers of the journal in question; also denied having received any offer to pay the legal expenses already incurred; he did not remember having had any interviews with Moses S. Beach, Joseph P. Beach, or with any person connected with the *Sun* newspaper; he did have some conversation with Mr. Mahon, the reporter, at the Engine-house No. 12.

Mr. Mayume, a former employer of the plaintiff, testified to his general good character, but on a cross-examination said that he was one of "the bunkers" at the engine-house, and that the name of one of his associates was Spencer, that there was rather a hard and rough set that hung around the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue. Witness might have heard that the gang that hung around there were a gang of thieves, or he might not—could not speak positively. The runners from Engine No. 12 used to frequent that corner.

Patrick Murphy, the keeper of a liquor-saloon corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street, said he knew plaintiff; he had an excellent character; he had probably seen him twenty times within the year at his saloon; several weeks ago plaintiff was tending bar at Mr. Gope's house; witness did not know how many hours the plaintiff attended to business; he knew he belonged to the Engine Company; some would say that this Company was a hard one; witness did not know whether it was or not.

Peter Lessing testified that he had heard the plaintiff was an associate of Spencer's; he had heard of the crowd at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street; had seen them there within the last two years; witness might have heard that the crowd were a set of thieves; cannot remember how many persons have spoken about Minnick; the conversations were in relation to the damages Minnick might receive in the case.

Dennis Waring testified—Am an *attaché* of the Sixth District Court; have known Minnick for a number of years; his character is good.

Cross examined—There was a man named Thomas Lyons connected with Engine Company No. 12, who was sent to the Penitentiary for being engaged in the July riots; Minnick was a member of Engine Company No. 12, while witness was foreman; Minnick ran with the "machine," and slept sound when he bunked; he was assistant foreman of the Engine Company; when Mr. Mahon went up to make a retraction of the article the witness was present; did not advise Minnick to prosecute, nor did he know of $300 being offered to settle the case; never heard of a man chasing a thief in the engine-house, and then have the crowd beat him after he got there.

The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Patrick Ormind and ten other seamen were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with having been guilty of mutiny on board of the ship *Escort*, in the East River, within twenty-four hours after her arrival in this port.

The testimony of Henry W. Sherman was substantially the same as previously published in the TIMES.

The examination was adjourned till to-day at 1 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

James Coghlan vs. Francis J. Coghlan; bail reduced; see opinion with Clerk of Special Term. Jas. W. Brown, &c., vs. Wm. R. Brinckerhoff; case settled; papers in Clerk's Office. William Johnson vs. Wm. H. Weaber; motion granted. Thomas Dermot vs. Jerome Sage; order granted. Wm. Spingstien vs. John Powers; order granted.

By Justice McCunn.

George W. Hibert vs. Luther C. Tibbits; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 22.

By Justice Barnard.

Granville Nicholson vs. Albert R. Bass; motion granted and reference ordered to hear, &c. Mary E. Cripps vs. Edward W. Cripps; judgment of divorce granted. Frederick Neudorfer et al.; motion denied. Mary Hegeman vs. George D. Crary; reference ordered. Lockwood vs. T. B. Sander et al.; motion granted. George C. Genet vs. G. H. Coursen; motion granted. James Whitely vs. L. S. Ashley; granted for the second Friday in June. Frederick S. Swift vs. Daniel Van Wart; motion denied.

By Justice Mullen.

Caroline Atwater vs. John W. Atwater; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board. The plaintiff to have the custody of the children.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re. D. G. Ferguson; prisoner remanded and motion to bail refused, without prejudice to further application. (see opinion.) Jones vs. Rodman; motion granted. Metrick vs. Murphy; default opened on payment of witness' fees; $10 costs to abide the event. Stevens vs. Pierce; motion denied.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—ORDER.

Special Term of the Superior Court, held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 22d of May, 1866:

Present, Hon. Samuel Jones, Justice.

Ordered that the calendar stand over until Friday next, and that all causes noticed for yesterday or to-day, or at any time prior to Friday next, stand over until Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Ex parte applications may be made to Judge JONES, at his residence, or to any of the other Justices. The case of Wheeler vs. Falconer will proceed before the Chief Justice, or if he be unavoidably absent, then it is to go over until Friday next.

(A copy.) ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 1525, 1549, 1563, 1581, 1579, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1501, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1615, 1617, 1619. Part III.—Nos. 455, 263, 1471, 79, 843, 973, 324, 71, 737, 427, 601, 1482, 1266, 1326, 1360, 739, 42, 1226, 1252.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.—Nos. 18, 7. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 238, 151, 209, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Nos. 36, 63, 67, 113, 117, 126. The call commences at No. 130.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Nos. 2517, 2319, 885, 1771, 2063, 1217, 1749, 2051, 2177, 2205, 871, 1573, 2353, 2357. Part II.—Nos. 1834, 1328, 1330, 1324, 1475, 2096, 2623, 2486, 1442, 2186, 1425, 1408, 2548, 2404, 2480, 2460.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1510, 1551, 1572, 1573, 553, 1305, 1474, 1555, 1546, 1576, 1577, 1554, 836, 1532, 412. Part II.—Nos. 1182, 1116, 1591, 1594, 1400, 1604, 1607, 1608, 1340, 584, 1440, 1582, 1583, 1588.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Mullen.

The case of Patrick Dwyer, charged with murder, was to have been tried yesterday, but Mr. John Graham, counsel for the defense, intimated that he was not ready, and asked for an adjournment. The case was adjourned accordingly, till next Monday.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

John C. Wallis, indicted for grand larceny on a charge of having stolen from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, two dozen pairs kid gloves of the value of $42, on the 30th of April, was tried and acquitted.

James Clark, indicted for receiving stolen goods, having in his junk-shop a quantity of steam heater pipes, stolen from Ward's Island, where Messrs. Nason & Co. were putting them up, pleaded guilty. Judgment was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

William Brown, indicted for felonious assault and battery, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, having stabbed Robert Black in the left side with a sheath knife, at No. 118 Greenwich-street on the 30th of April. Remanded for sentence.

Richard Lewis pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 14th of May stolen a truck worth $150 from Frederick Ditmeyer, of No. 41 White-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Riley pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit petit larceny from the person, having on the 9th of May stolen from Mrs. Mary A. Sherman, of Williamsburgh, while standing with several other ladies in the hall of the Home for the Friendless, a purse containing $16. Remanded for sentence.

William O'Brien pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, having broken into the store of John McCarty, in Roosevelt-street, on the night of the 1st of May, and stole bottles and other articles, of the value of $116. He was remanded for sentence.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney for the people.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Michael Leahy and Robert Stewart; grand larceny.
The People vs. Aaron Babcock, J. M'Graw and Buell; grand larceny.
The People vs. William Mason; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Gardner and Christopher Loungy; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edwin Pollock and W. Park; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Donnelly; grand larceny.
The People vs. John O'Connor and Margaret Brown; grand larceny of money.
The People vs. William Jones; petit larceny from person.
The People vs. William Paine; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick O'Neil; false pretences.
The People vs. William O'Neil, Van Bonsaler Burnhardt, Mary Kane, and Ellen Maher; grand larceny.
The People vs. William Conboy and James Connolly; robbery in the first degree.
The People vs. Samuel Morris; arson and burglary.
The People vs. John Cooley, John Kelly, and James Cooley; arson and burglary.
The People vs. William Davis; burglary in the second degree.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CASE OF STARVATION.

A very respectably dressed young man, whose name it is not necessary to mention, pleaded guilty to stealing a book from the Astor Library. The Janitor said he saw him there in the morning, and noticed that he was very nervous and fidgety. He came back in the afternoon, and perused carelessly some of the books, and when he thought nobody saw him he put a book in his pocket and was walking out when he was arrested. The prisoner stated, and there was every reason to believe what he said to be true, that he had received a liberal education and had come to the City to look for a situation; he had spent all his money; had been two days without food, and had walked the streets for two nights. In the morning he thought he would steal a book, sell it, and get something to eat, but he resisted the temptation. He looked over the morning papers, went out again in quest of a situation, and found one at a grocery store, but he was not to commence work until to-morrow. This, he said, was a long time for a man to wait that had not eaten anything for two days and two nights, and as he concluded his story he burst into tears, and said, "The gnawing at my heart made me steal."

Judge Dowling—This is a very hard case. If he is sent to the Penitentiary he may be ruined. If his story be true. What proof can you give us that your story is true?

Prisoner—If the gentleman that made the charge against me will go to the grocery where I was engaged as clerk, I will prove it.

Judge Dowling—Oh, we won't take the trouble. The Janitor of the Astor Library hasn't the time, nor very likely has he the inclination to take the proper interest in you. Sergt. Gilmore, you see to this case; I will remand him.

Witness—I will, Sir. I will go with the prisoner and see if his story is true.

Judge Dowling—Well, I will remand him to your care. If his story is false, give him in charge of a policeman, and have him brought here.

ANOTHER CASE OF STARVATION.

The second case was that of a boy of seventeen years of age, who pleaded guilty to larceny. He said his father and mother were dead. Six months ago his friends in Ireland raised money enough to pay his passage to this country, and he had got a situation on the ship they sailed in, so he could push his way ahead when once landed. He came here and tried his best to get along in some way or another, without friends, but finally driven from home, without money or lodging, he stole. His plea was accepted, and the Court remanded him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

A THIRD CASE.

A middle-aged man, of good address and superior education, was brought up on the third remand. The Court, in fact, did not know what to do with him. He was a classical scholar, a superior penman, but he said when arraigned and entering his plea, "Gentlemen, you [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] have fallen from affluence to poverty and crime. I was rich once, but [illegible] ruined my family." He was remanded several times to make inquiry into his character, and it seems that he had [illegible] Canada, [illegible] sought comfort [illegible]. On the last remand he promised most [illegible] to indulge in liquor [illegible].

Judge Dowling—But if we discharge you, where will you go? What guarantee have we that you will refrain from liquor?

Prisoner—I can assure your Honor I shall take no more liquor; but I have nowhere to go to. [illegible] me for [illegible] that might be required.

A member of the bar present said he would see him provided for, whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

THE "BUMMER" BOATMEN.

William Doran, Michael Lee, William O'Connor, James Murphy, David Noonan, Daniel O. Connors, Patrick Lynch, Christopher Brady, John Murphy, Patrick Doyle, Edward Kingsley, Edward Butler and Lawrence Burns, all what are termed "bummer" boatmen, [illegible] violating [illegible]. Their counsel [illegible] existence of [illegible] until he [illegible] County [illegible] for sailing [illegible] approaching [illegible] derived [illegible] bread, [illegible] were made [illegible] than that [illegible] obeyed. The prisoners were reprimanded, and the cases were [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 22, 1866.

$330,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	101	1300	Erie R.	71⅞
10,000	do....2d call	101¾	800	do	71¾
40,000	do	100¾	100	do....b10	71¾
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	101¾	100	do..2d call.b30	72
25,000	do	101¾	100	do	71¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95¾	200	do....b10	71¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R.	[illegible]	100	Hud. R. R.	111¾
400	[illegible]	120	200	do	111
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65... C.	[illegible]	100	Nor. & Wor.	103¾
[illegible]	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	102¾	200	Reading R.	108
5,000	Third Ser.	102¾	200	do	108¾
60,000	do	102¾	100	do....b10	108¾
5,000	Amer. Gold	131¼	1200	do	108¾
10,000	do....b3	131	200	do	108½
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	93½	200	do....b30	108¾
14,000	Missouri 6s	75	100	do....2d call	109¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	50	Mich. Cen. R.	109¼
20,000	do	27¼	100	do	109
20,000	do	27½	361	N. Y. & N. H.	116
22,000	do	27½	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	78¾
20,000	do....2d call	27½	1100	do	78
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102½	100	do....2d call	78¼
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89	200	do	78¾
3,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	87	100	Ill. Central R.	117½
40	Phoenix Bank	105	100	do	117
50	Bk. of Commerce	109¾	100	do....s30	117
21	Continental Bank	99	200	do	117¼
67	Cen. N. Bank	107	200	do....2d call	117¾
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	103½	1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
120	do....2d call	103¾	600	do....c	84¼
10	Bank of N. Amer.	109	100	do....s30	83¾
100	Canton Co....b10	59	650	Chic. & N. W.	28
100	do	58½	100	do....b10	28
200	do	58	100	do	28¼
400	Cum. Coal P.	44½	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	57¾
300	do	44¾	100	do	57¼
100	do	44½	600	do	57½
200	West. U. Tel.	60½	400	do	58
300	Quicksilver	52½	400	Cleve. & Tol.	104¼
50	Pacific M. Scrip	216	100	Chic. & R. I.	93¾
100	N. Y. Central	93	100	do....c	93
200	do	93⅛	40	do....2d call	92¾
800	do	92¾	8	Stonington R.	107
400	do..2d call	93	300	P., F. W. & C.	97¼
500	Erie R.	71½	300	do	97
200	do	71¾	1000	do	96¾
100	do	71¾	100	do	96¾
20	do	72½	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	63
500	do	72	100	Chic. & Alt.	95
100	do....b15	72	100	Mil. & St. Paul..b30	54¾
			100	do	54
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	69
			100	McGr. & W. R.	20

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	27½	400	M. S. & N. I.	78¾
100	Canton Co.	59	100	do....b10	78¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	44¾	100	do	78¾
100	West. U. Tel.	61	500	do	78½
300	Quick. Min. Co.	52½	300	Mich. Cen. R.	109
500	Erie R.	72¼	100	Cleve. & Tol.	104¼
600	do	72½	200	do	104¼
100	N. Y. Central	93¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	92¾
300	do....b30	93¾	100	P. F. W. & C....b10	96½
200	do....s30	92¾	700	do....c	96¼
100	Boston Water P.	41½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68½
600	Reading R.	108¾	100	do	68¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	108¾	300	Erie R.	71⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	100⅞	200	do	71⅞
43,000	do	100¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	111¼
3,000	do	100½	800	Reading R.	108
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '64	101½	100	M. So. & N. I....b10	78¾
5,000	do	101¼	100	do	78½
20,000	do	101½	200	Mil. & St. P.	51
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	95½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117½
5,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. Second Series	101¾	100	do....s30	117
3,000	do..Third Ser	101¾	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	84¼
20,000	Missouri 6s	76	200	Chi. & N. W.	28
3,000	do	75½	15	do	27¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s	90	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	57¾
200	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	200	do	57½
2,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27	500	do	57⅜
10,000	do	27¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	104⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	20½	500	Chic. & R. I....b15	92
400	Boston W. P.	42	29	Chi. B. & Q.	115
200	do....b10	42½	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. b10	96¾
100	Del. & Hud. C.	141½	300	do	96
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	93	300	do....b10	96

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100	Reading R....s3	108
10,000	do....s3	27½	500	do....b3	108¾
300	Canton Co	59½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	79
100	do	59½	1200	do	78¾
300	Quick. Min. Co....c	51½	400	do....c	78¾
200	do	51½	600	do....b30	78¾
300	do....s3	51½	600	do	78¾
400	do	51¼	500	do....b3	78¾
500	do	51½	200	do....b10	78¾
500	do	51¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	83½
300	do	51½	400	do	83¾
400	do	52	800	do	83¾
100	Mar. Min. Co. P....c	21½	2300	do....b3	84
400	do	21	1200	do	84
200	do....b3	21	800	do....b3	84¼
200	West. U. Tel....b10	61	1200	do....b3	84¼
500	do....s3	60¾	1100	do....b3	84¾
200	do....b3	60½	400	do....b3	84¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	92¾	500	do....b3	84¾
300	do	92¾	800	do	84¾
100	do	93¼	3200	do	85
500	do....s3	92¾	300	Cleve. & Tol.	104¼
400	do	92¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	28
400	Erie R....s3	71⅝	100	do....s3	28¼
300	do	71¾	300	do	28¾
2500	do....s3	71¾	200	do	28½
3600	do....c	71¾	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	57¼
500	do....b10	71½	200	do....s3	57¼
1800	do....b3	71¾	500	do....s3	57¼
300	do....b3	71½	200	do....b3	58
2900	do	71½	100	P., F. W. & C.	97
100	Hudson R. R....b3	112¾	200	do	96¾
100	do	112	100	do	96¾
300	Chi. & R. I...x-d.	93			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co	59¾	800	Reading R.	108¾
100	do....s3	59½	200	do....b10	108¾
100	Cum. Coal	44½	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78¾
400	Spruce Hill C....b3	4¾	400	do....b3	78¾
100	do	4¾	500	do	78¾
100	do	4¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts....c	84¼
400	Quicksilver	52½	1500	do	84¾
100	do....b3	52½	1600	do....c	84¾
200	do	52¾	500	do....b3	84½
200	do....s3	52½	800	do....s3	84¾
1200	West. U. Teleg'h	60½	200	Chic. & R. Is. x-d.	92¾
300	do....c	60¾	200	do....c	92
200	do....s3	60¾	600	do	92
400	New-York Cen.	93¾	500	do....b3	92
500	do....c	93¾	200	do	91¾
100	do....b10	93¾	300	do....s3	91¾
100	do	93¾	300	Chic. & N. W.	28½
200	do....b3	93¼	100	do....b3	28¾
600	Erie R.	71¾	1200	C. & N. W. P.	58
100	do....s3	71¾	500	do....s3	58
500	do	71¾	200	do	58
400	do....s3	71¾	100	P., F. W. & C....b10	96¾
100	do....b3	72	200	do	96¾
100	do	72	200	do	96¾
300	McGr. West. R.	21	100	do....c	96¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Canton Co.	59½	1200	Erie Railroad	71¾
400	do....s3	59½	1400	do	71¾
400	do....b3	59	900	do....b3	71¾
400	Spruce Hill C	4½	200	do....s5	71½
400	do	4½	300	do....s3	71½
100	Mar. Min. Pf.	20¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	78
100	do	20¾	200	do	78½
100	West. U. Tel.	60¾	300	do	78½
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	200	do....b3	78¾
1200	do	92¾	500	do	78¾
400	do....b10	93	200	do....s3	78¾
400	do....s3	92¾	1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	84
500	Reading R.	107¾	1600	do....b3	84¼
400	do....s3	107¾	400	do....b10	84¾
200	do	107¾	1800	do	84½
100	Chi. & N. W. P.	57	400	Cleve. & Tol.	104¼
400	do	56¾	200	C. & R. I. x-d....b3	91¾
600	do	56½	200	do	91½
400	do....b30	56¾	100	do....s3	91½
400	do....s3	56½	200	Chi. & N. W.	27¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾	800	do	27½
100	do....s5	95	200	do	27½
100	do....b10	95¾	100	do....s30	27¾
400	do	95½	100	do....b10	27¾

TUESDAY, May 22—P. M.

The panic news from England, received last night, and which induced a heavy rush upon the Gold Room—as noticed in the postscript to our last report—was followed to-day by an advance of interest in the Money market to full 7 ₩ cent. This rate was very generally paid by the Brokers to-day to carry over Gold as well as Stocks. And as the Banks expected to be called upon to pay large sums of Currency into the Treasury, on their certified checks to the Gold Brokers, out of the ordinary course of the daily settlements through the Clearing-house, there was some apprehension early in the day of a severe temporary pressure for Money. But this feeling was promptly relieved at the Treasury Office by assurances from Mr. VAN DYCK, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, that he would neither deliver nor insist upon payment for the whole of the large sums of Gold taken from his Broker last night—although deliverable at his option at any time in three days—nor would he refuse, in settlement with the Banks whose checks he would come into possession of, any of the interest-bearing obligations of the Government which they might prefer to tender in preference to Currency. This offer included Twelve months Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest; Certificates of Deposit, on 10 days' notice, bearing 5 ₩ cent.; and Compound 6 ₩ cent. Notes, due in 1867 and 1868, all with full accrued interest to the present date. This afternoon, we are informed, that the offer is made to the public generally to pay off any of the Certificates of Indebtedness and any of the Compound 6 ₩ cent. Notes, with full accrued interest, on presentation at the New-York Office, thus saving to the holders of the Certificates of Indebtedness the trouble and delay of sending them to Washington. The offer to receive the 5 ₩ cent. Certificates of Deposit, waiving the ten days' notice, is continued only to such of the Associated Banks in exchange or settlement of checks which the Assistant Treasurer may hold against them.

In these liberal arrangements at the Treasury Office, it is not difficult to see the early return of the Money market to a condition of ease, though at an advance of one or two ₩ cent. in the rates current to the Brokers, as compared with last week. In other words, 6@7 ₩ cent. in place of 4@5 ₩ cent. The recent sales of Gold out of the Treasury, with the premium thereon, will enable the Government to make a much larger further reduction of the Public Debt in May, than was anticipated early in the month, provided the Certificates and Notes now invited to be presented for payment are forthcoming. The Secretary we are quite sure would prefer to pay them off to retaining his present large Gold and Currency balances in the Treasury.

The Foreign Exchanges have been amply supplied with Gold for shipment out of the Treasury Office. A portion of the sales were no doubt availed of by Gold speculators, who, as noticed last night, have advanced the price 2@3 ₩ cent., but the whole amount let loose is available for export, directly or indirectly, and the sooner it is hastened abroad the sooner will the trouble and anxiety of the movement be relieved here. Nearly every one anticipates the most favorable effect, every way, on American credit in Europe in response even to the receipt of the first heavy remittances of last week. It will be greatly heightened, of course, and the relief warmly appreciated should eight millions additional go forward this week, (as we estimate will be the case,) and as much more next week and the week after, by which time, if not before, the occasion for such heavy remittances will have passed over.

The amount of Gold to be forwarded by the Cunarder from Boston to-morrow, and the extra steamer *Tarifa* from this port, is estimated at $8,000,000 altogether. The preparations for Saturday's steamers will probably embrace $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, although we may remark that the present demand for Bills would scarcely justify such large figures. The amounts of U. S. 5-20s received by the *City of New-York* and *Bremen* this forenoon was not large, and letters from the other side speak of Money being too valuable in London to risk its outlay for 30 days on the purchase and transmission to New-York of 5-20s even at low figures. We hear of no very considerable sums of Erie or Illinois Central, though both have undoubtedly been imported to some extent at the present large differences between London and New-York.

On the Stock Exchange the foreign news and reduced quotations for 5-20s caused a decline of ½@1 ₩ cent. in the forenoon on 5-20s of 1862, and ½@¾ on the '64s and '65s. The 7.30 ₩ cent. Currency Bonds also suffered a partial decline, in sympathy with the change in Money. The Certificates of Indebtedness were par and interest. The long 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, Gold-bearing, were best supported, and one or two parcels taken on orders from the other side.

The Railway and Miscellaneous speculation was much excited on the opening of business in the forenoon, and prices underwent several fluctuations of 1@2 ₩ cent. up and down in the course of the day. There was more than the usual amount of bearing on the calculation of a tight Money market and the return of Erie from England, but in the main the impression was less serious than the first clamor to sell last night and this morning on the Foreign news foreshadowed. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold fluctuated through the day at 130¼@131@130¼@134¼@133 ₩ cent., closing at a further advance on the price of last night of one ₩ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96½	95½	Northwest	28¾	27¾
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	101¾	N. West Pref.	58¾	56
U. S. 7.30s	102¾	101¾	Rock Island	93¾	91½
N. Y. Central	93¾	—	Fort Wayne	97¾	95
Erie	72¾	70¾	Cumb'land Coal	45¾	44½
Hudson	113	111¾	Quicksilver	53	51½
Reading	107¾	107¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	79¾	77¾	Mariposa Pref.	21½	20¾
Illinois Central	118¼	117	Canton	60¾	59
Pittsburgh	84¾	82¾	Ohio Certificates	28¾	27
Tennessee 6s	90¾	90	American Gold	132¾	133¾
Missouri 6s	75¾	75	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Mercantile	120
Manhattan	130	American Exchange	113
Merchants'	114	Pacific	165
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republic	112
Union	115	Bank of N. America	109
America	139	Irving	111
City	190	Metropolitan	122
Phoenix	104	People's	118
Tradesmen's	137	Market	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Continental	98
National	105	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	115	Commonwealth	100
Leather Manufac'rs'	175	Manufac. & Merch'ts	104
Seventh Ward	106	Central National	107
Commerce	109¾	First National	205
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	Fourth National	103½
Broadway	200	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 1st mort., 1878	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	63
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102½	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F. '85	102½	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Mich. C. [illegible] 1st M. 8s, '82	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	94
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	93	Clev. & P. 4th mort.	78
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	94½	Mis. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	102½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	72
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100		

Mr. E. D. RANDOLPH, of SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co., has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $9,894,874 45, including for Customs, $410,000; Gold notes, $2,080,000. Payments, $5,387,536 57. Balance, $111,204,031 28.

The failure of the Bank of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., announced from London, has no significance in this market. We have had no Exchange drawers either on the old or new concern for several years past. On the other concerns, reported in difficulties, no bills have been made from New-York, as far as we are advised. The misfortune to the house of PETO & BETTS is the subject of much sympathy down town to-day, on account of the warm personal respect created for the senior partner, Sir MORTON PETO, on his visit to this country last fall.

At a meeting of dealers in Naval Stores, held at 1 P. M. to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., acting as Chairman, and JOHN CAMERDON as Secretary, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman to confer with the agents of the North Carolina Steamship Company, asking them to conform to the custom of landing in yard same as sailing vessels, the consignee having the largest number of packages to designate what yard. The meeting then adjourned to meet every day at 1 o'clock, on the petroleum floor of the Exchange Buildings, for business purposes.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,117,434. Included in the exports have been 4,774 bales Cotton, valued at $800,076.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL.........................$1,500,000

Banks, Bankers and Dealers' accounts solicited. For the accommodation of the Mercantile public, the officers of this institution have organized a special COLLECTION DEPARTMENT, which, it is believed, supplies a want not hitherto adequately met by Banks or Brokers. Returns are obtained in the quickest time, and at the lowest rates possible, upon accessible places in the United States and the Canadas. The proceeds, as soon as received, are credited, and notices sent at once of amount of proceeds so credited, to the parties for whom the collections are made. When notes are returned under protest, notice is at once sent to owner of the fact, thus saving the necessity of calling one or more times to inquire whether or not a note has been paid. JAMES BUELL, President.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 10,825 bbls. Flour, 604 bbls. and 90 bags Corn Meal, 3,980 bushels Wheat, 62,466 bushels Corn, 7,440 bushels Rye, 19,730 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 65 bbls. Pork, 19,750 pkgs. Cut Meats, 58 pkgs. Lard, and 380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and firm at $7 25 for Pots, and $12 75@$14 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Quiet at former prices. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@22c.; Laguayra, at 18½c.@22c.; Rio at 18½c.@20½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., each, in gold, ₩ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 15,693 bags. Sales, 5,373 bags; the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 4,908 bags, and embrace 1,500 per *Miranda*, 500 per *Zingara*, 502 per *Udor*, (before arrival,) and 1,208 per *Ada Heckle*, P. N. T., 1,610 per *Bremen*, have been shipped from first hands to Galveston. The market closes very quiet. Stock of all kinds of Coffee, to-day, 167,973 bags, including of Rio and Santos Coffee, 105,985 bags; of Gov. Java, 4,146 bags; of Cuba, 4,264 bags; of Maracaibo, 3,369 bags; of Laguayra, 26,902 bags; of St. Domingo, 706 bags; of Ceylon, 17,751 bags; and of other descriptions, 4,821 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	12,000
Mobile, bags	2,700
Baltimore, bags	6,000
New-York, bags	105,985
Grand total, bags	127,685

COTTON—Is held quite firmly, though the demand is less urgent. Middlings are quoted at about 37c.@40c., chiefly within this range, ₩ lb. Sales since our last 1,400 bales, against receipts of 2,688 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,120
Receipts since May 1, 1866	16,111
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	297,730
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	752,179
Exports this week	4,774
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	455,674

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices:* Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 21½c.; Atlantic D, 19c.; Bangor, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—New York Mills, 42½c.; Blackstone, 26c.; Plymouth A, 19c. Prints—Cocheco, 18c.; Richmond, 17c.; Sullivan, 16c.; Empire, 11c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, wide tapes, 60c. to $1 10; J. C. Kelly's Gotham, No. 69, 35c. to 62c.; J. C. Kelly's Gotham, No. 70, 47c. to 68c. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, No. 1, $16; Metropolitan Collar Company, No. 10, $18; Metropolitan Collar Company, extra, $23; Garrote, silver corrugated, $28; Garrote, French enameled, $32. Corsets—Thomson Coutil L'Impératrice, $30; Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L Standard Dress, No. 210, $30; J W L Standard Dress, No. 450, $40. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 16. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 26½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, and the low grades have advanced 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 10,650 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$8; very poor to choice Extra State at $8@$9 60, chiefly at $8@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 10@$9 60 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 10 @$8 00
Extra State	8 00 @ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 10 @ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70 @14 00
Extra Genesee	9 65 @13 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	10 90 @17 00

Southern Flour has been in demand, at steady rates. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $10 25@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 370 bbls. Extra at $8 70@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues heavy, including Superfine at $6@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 90@$4 20 for Western, $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand, and quoted up 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last, 59,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3; New Amber Michigan, $2 51; Milwaukee Club at $2 05@$2 10 ₩ bushel. Corn has been more active and decidedly firmer. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels at 79c.@82½c. for unsound, and 82c.@85c., in store and delivered, for sound new and old mixed Western, 85c. for round yellow, and 90c. for very choice Western do., ₩ bushel. Oats are in active demand and dearer, including State, at 65c.@66c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 58c.@60c.; old Western at 59c.@62c. in store and delivered; new Western at 51c.@55c. ₩ bush.; sales 78,000 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Of Rye, 3,300 bushels have been sold, at $1 15 for Canada, $1 12 for State, and 85c. for Western, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, at 65c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and buoyant, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet and much depressed, generally.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 97½c.@$1 ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Rosin at $3 50@$11 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 61 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Rules dull and heavy, at 26½c.@27c. for Crude, 42c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@61c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 204,300 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces 52x52, 9½c.; 6,000 pieces 56x60, 10c.; 4,000 pieces 56x60, 10½c.; 40,000 pieces 60x64, 12c.; 75,000 pieces 64x64, 12c.; 21,000 pieces 64x64, 12c.; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c.; 28,000 pieces 64x64, 12½c.; 9,000 pieces 64x64, 30-inch, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and heavy. Sales since our last 8,300 bbls., in lots, at $30 25@$30 50 for new Mess, closing at $30 37½ cash; $29@$29 25 for one year old Mess; $26 75@$27 for new Prime Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,250 bbls. new Mess, May, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 25@$30 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 425 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear, 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear, 16½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.; sales 50 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Lard is quiet to-day; sales 555 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $15@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams rule scarce and quiet at $47@$48 ₩ bbl. Butter is very dull at 35c.@45c. for State and 30c.@42½c. for Western. Cheese is inactive at 10c.@22c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in lively demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,850 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c.; and 450 boxes Havana at 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 64,000 lbs., at 21c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 145,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues inactive and nominal at $2 26@$2 26½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A brig was chartered for Rio with Flour, at 90c. ₩ bbl. Otherwise the market was quite dull.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY IN BROOKLYN.

Twenty Thousand Children in Procession—A Great Triumph of Organization of Forces—Mr. Beecher Serenaded and Eclipsed in Bouquets—A Happy Day, with a Wind which Blew Everybody Good.

Sunday-schools are an institution in this country, but in Brooklyn they are a peculiar institution, in which every family has a highly-prized interest for the sake of the children. Each year it is the pleasant custom of the several "orthodoxy" denominations to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of schools in the city, by services in the church, parade in the streets, and a collation in the school-room. Generally the plan of parade and service details the children to churches other than those in which they regularly worship, and each directorate competes with its fellows in providing mental and physical delights for the hundreds of happy strangers, boys and girls, that throng the houses. Ordinarily there are three drawbacks to the perfect enjoyment of the day:

1. The inevitable delay in starting and the attendant delays in going through the programme.

2. The overheating of the children, the excessive fatigue consequent upon a long and thoughtlessly-arranged march.

3. The indigestion which followeth too much candy, cake and lemonade, and resulteth in stomach-aches innumerable and painful.

On this occasion most commendable endeavor was made to insure punctuality in attendance and thoroughness in the execution of the programme. The schools of the city were divided into four divisions, from the headquarters of which were issued the following general orders:

WESTERN DIVISION.

The Marshal's aids (who will be distinguished by white satin rosettes) will have direction of the seating of schools in the various churches, and of their exit from the same, and of the lines of procession of the several sections. In the reception of schools at the churches, they will act in concert with those conducting the exercises.

The schools will be dismissed from the churches promptly at 3 o'clock, in the order in which they stand on the general programme of arrangements, and they are expected to be in line, in the position assigned them, before 3:30 o'clock, at which time the main procession will move. The striking of the bell of the Church of the Pilgrims will be the signal for marching.

The First Division, embracing the first three sections, will form on Henry-street, west side, right resting on Pierrepont, and its line of march will be down Henry, west side, to Atlantic, and return on the east side to Fulton-street, where it will be dismissed.

The Second Division, embracing the last four sections, will form on Henry-street, east side, right resting on Clark, and its line of march will be up Henry, east side, to Fulton, and return on the west side to Atlantic-street, where it will be dismissed.

To shorten the line of procession, the scholars will form three abreast. Only by so doing can the Division parade in the space given above.

In no case will a school be allowed to break through the opposite line of the procession to that in which it is marching.

The first and last word, is punctuality—punctuality in dismissing from the churches and punctuality in arrival for the parade. It is the intention to move precisely at the appointed time, and thus avoid the tedious delays which generally spoil such celebrations.

GEORGE A. BELL, Marshal,
No. 7 Clark-street, or No. 61 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
HENRY D. POLK, Assistant Marshal.

By 1 o'clock the children had gathered in the different schools and received their instructions. As the wind tossed heavy clouds overhead in a rude and boisterous manner, and played wild pranks with flags and banners down below, some sage philosophers in their teens shook their heads at the little hopefuls, "who thought it wouldn't rain," begging in that sturdy manner the right to differ in opinion. Shortly after 1 o'clock the doors of the churches were opened wide, and a tide of happy children flooded all the streets, marching and countermarching, preceded by bands of music, and overhung with clouds of flags and banners. The procession from Plymouth Church was remarkably beautiful. The children were dressed with exquisite taste, and to the young ladies and gentlemen who accompanied them much credit is due for the admirable order which marked the entire proceedings of the day. An interesting incident occurred during the progress of the procession. On their line of march they passed the residence of their pastor, Rev. Mr. BEECHER, who reviewed them, the band stopping and playing a serenade. As Mr. BEECHER stood making as many bows as he could, in return for the thousand salutations of the children and their friends, he was literally deluged with bouquets. From all sizes of human nature they rained upon him in an all but endless shower, covering the stoop, after his hands were full to overflowing, and a hat that holds a head above the average in size, as in other qualities, had refused to hold another blossom.

This first procession over and the various addresses delivered, an ample collation, including all the good things of the season, was provided in each of the school-rooms, of which the little ones partook after the fashion of their elders, and it is to be hoped that their dreams of last night were no less pleasant than the realities of the day. At 3 o'clock, as per programme, the grand and closing procession of the day took place, terminating as pleasantly as it began.

No doubt yesterday, everything considered, will be remembered as one of a great success. The wind was rather boisterous and the dust uncomfortable occasionally, but the flags waved the more triumphantly, and the efforts to keep crinolines to their good behavior, and parasols with the right side out, and curls in order, and hats where they ought to be, were provocative of fun and humorous comment. At half-past three the children were dismissed. The boys went home to their proud papas, and the "little angels" to the mothers who were in waiting, each in the happy consciousness that her cherub was the fairest of all the host.

Something New.

Yesterday morning there was quite an interesting exhibition on the lake in the Central Park, being the occasion of the introduction into this country of the invention of a Danish gentleman named HOHLENBERG, known as the water skates. The title, however, does not well convey an idea of either the form or mode of progress of this new aquatic, which outstrips in speed the fastest boat upon the lake. The construction is simple as the form is familiar. The apparatus consists of two boats, each eleven feet long by twelve inches in extreme width; these are made of cedar one-eighth to a quarter inch in thickness, and covered over on the top with wood of a similar thickness, forming two gig shaped air-chambers, perfectly water-tight. These are placed parallel to each other, one foot apart, and joined together by light iron straps at the bow and stern, and having a light platform joining them at the centre. Upon this platform a wicker chair is placed and secured, and the affair is complete, weighing only thirty-five pounds. The rower sits in the chair, and with a double-bladed paddle propels the little machine over the water with great rapidity.

A number of spectators were present yesterday morning, and expressed their delight at the graceful and rapid motion of the "skate," and many of them showed their perfect confidence in its safety and its ease of management by making experimental trips across the lake. Mr. HOHLENBERG has made application for a patent for his invention in this country; it is already patented in Europe, where it made quite a sensation among the lovers of the gentler aquatic sports. Among the friends and patrons of Mr. HOHLENBERG are H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Prince of Wales, the young King of Greece, and other titled leaders of fashionable enjoyments at the various Courts of Europe. Mr. HOHLENBERG hopes to gain the permission of the Park Commissioners to place a number of his boats upon the lakes, as Mr. RYAN, who was present at the exhibition yesterday, expressed himself as highly pleased with this novelty, and prophesied a successful future for it. To the ladies, especially, it recommends itself, as offering them all the enjoyment and healthy exercise of boating without any of its risks.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.—This large picture by BRADFORD has been placed by the artist upon exhibition for the benefit of the Home in Fifty-eighth-street, for the support and education of the orphans left by the Union soldiers and sailors. BRADFORD made two voyages to the Arctic regions in a vessel manned and equipped at his own expense, to make the necessary studies for this picture, which is pronounced by Dr. HAYES, the Arctic navigator, to be a most truthful and vivid representation of the scenery of the extraordinary part of the world, and as a work of art it has been highly extolled by CHURCH, BIERSTADT and other of our eminent artists.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot. THE HOUSE is new, built by day's work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, &c. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace. THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry-bed, &c. THE PRICE is $[illegible], or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for. THE LOCATION is a beautiful one; fine views and drives. [illegible] of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 84 Cedar-st., city trains, or J. N. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. 11¼ A. M., 2¾, 3¾, 4½, 5¾ and 6¾ P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 4 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, stores, &c., &c. The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stables, wood sheds, &c. Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c. Price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY-SEAT AND good homestead farm for sale or exchange, containing 50 acres, 5 acres timber, situated in Rockland County, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one-half mile from the Monsey depot, thirty miles from the city; trains three times a day; for health or convenience cannot be surpassed; plenty of good buildings, fine house, 10 rooms, abundance of fruit, well watered by large boiling spring, and brook through the farm. Stock, crops and fixtures all complete. For full particulars apply to P. SEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City or Brooklyn property, a country seat at Riverdale, on the Hudson, 13 miles from the City; three acres, handsome buildings, shady lawns, good garden, plenty of fruit and perfectly healthy. Will be let, partially furnished, on 1st of June, unless previously sold. Inquire of Mr. CHALMERS or Mr. DUNSCOMBE, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 2.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, the fine large house on North Broadway; full modern improvements and outbuildings; in complete repair; grounds about two acres; abundance of fruit in good bearing; possession immediately. Apply to Dr. KINSLEY on the premises, or to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a large and very desirable residence, with four acres of land, good barn, outhouses, &c.; fine view of the river, and a short distance from the depot; if wanted the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AT Newark, Irvington, Elizabeth, New-Brunswick, Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Passaic, Belleville, Staten Island, Long Island, and all localities on Hudson River and Westchester County; $3,000 to $60,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—126 acres, with dwelling, barn, &c.; a never-failing water-power, and a large home demand for flour and feed; location at a thriving village, 75 miles from New-York; will be sold at a bargain. O. H. OLIVER, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN.—A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, three blocks from Central Park; location beautiful, No. [illegible] 50th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side; is ready for occupancy. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop French-roof house, beautifully finished in black walnut; all improvements; immediate possession; neighborhood unexceptionable; price $14,000; terms easy; No. 215 East 50th-st. Apply to H. A. BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 30 acres, beautifully situated on Lake Champlain, 30 minutes' ride from the City of Burlington; good house, barn, granary, fishing, shooting, &c.; excellent land. Price $3,500. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 1 ½, or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE VALuable plot of ground on northeast corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., consisting of four full lots, now so improved as to yield a good interest, and capable of being further improved so as to make a good investment. Apply to WM. M. ROSS, No. 51 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. F. FRAME, No. 79 Liberty-st., New-York.

$8,500.—A BARGAIN.—A FINE FARM OF 100 acres, 80 in good cultivation, 20 of wood, with good house, barns, fruit, &c., at Comac, L. I., four miles from Northport Landing; stage to daily with New-York by steamboat. Apply to E. M. SWIFT, No. 27 Park-place.

BROOKLYN AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Two three-story brick houses, full lots, on Ross-st., between Lee and Harry avs., Brooklyn. Also, Girard Hotel, New-Brunswick. McMANUS & LEWIS, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, A FINE COUNTRY residence, with about 15 acres of choice land, on the main road to Canterbury; one mile from city landing. For particulars inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 230 Washington-st., or C. B. CLARK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, 25 lots of land, situated at Newburgh, overlooking the city; also, grounds at West Point, &c. Apply to WM. L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in the upper part of New-York, an excellent cotton plantation in Mississippi, [illegible] in Yazoo County; the place now well rented and in cultivation. SALOMON ROOT & CO., No. 60 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DEPOT BUILDING AT Pleasantville, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from New-York, together with store business and a yearly income of about $600. For full particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in or near New-York City, timber lands in Hamilton and Fulton Counties. Apply to WILLIAM L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE

N. W. BENEDICT, LATE BENEDICT & COTT, Has removed his Real Estate Office from the basement of No. 4 Pine-st. to the principal story of same building, NO. 4 PINE-ST., ROOM NO. 2, Where he will be happy to see his friends, and all parties wishing to negotiate for dwellings, stores, lots, or country property. He has for sale some of the best houses in the City, and several furnished houses for rent. Also, some valuable country places.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE—The valuable property on the northeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-st., comprising two first-class dwelling-houses (under lease to May next) and lot in the rear, with stable entrance by rear alley. Stable in the rear of one of the above houses, first-class, with water and gas. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Collins, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, and on Long Island Sound; house, [illegible] by 38 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 13 hard-finished rooms; attic, story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's house, stable, wood-house, wash-house, used for bathing; about 13 acres of choice land fronting the Harbor, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; large variety of fruits and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE AT Kittery Point, Me., at the mouth of Piscataqua River, near the ocean, consisting of house and farm, with 10½ acres of land. The land with three rooms in the house, is now leased for one year for farming purposes, condition to be vacated, if desired, in case of sale. The remainder of the house has ten spacious rooms, with splendid hall. It was built in 1760 for Mrs. Sparhawk, daughter of Sir William Pepperell; is in very good condition, and worth renewal, according to the taste and inclination of the owner. For beauty of scenery and purity of atmosphere—salt water on three sides—it is a very attractive spot. Price $9,000. Ten rooms will be leased, if wanted, at $300 per annum, with opportunity to take the whole at the end of the present season lease, April, 1867. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 36 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The homestead farm of Joseph Davis, deceased, late President of the Middletown Bank, situate about two miles from the large and flourishing village of Middletown, on the Erie Railway, about 66 miles from New-York; containing 147 acres; it is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings; fitted up as a private residence by the late proprietor, and is a first-class farm and very desirable country residence. Also, an excellent farm adjoining the above, containing 325 acres, with two sets of farm buildings and two tenant houses; has been owned and occupied as two farms. This property is situate in a most healthy section of the country, and is within 2½ hours' ride from the City, and is offered for sale by the executors to close the estate. Inquire of HENRY C. HALSEY, No. 40 Leight-st., New-York, or of the executors, at Middletown Bank, New-York. Possession given immediately.
JAMES B. HULSE, JOHN G. WILKIN, } Executors.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the house being within 10 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 272 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in good arable land, where there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns and all other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order with water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and contains all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address E. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale on the Hudson, opposite Catskill, in Ulster County, containing 150 acres, 50 under high state of cultivation and 30 of this in meadow, the balance woodland; best of cord wood; a very healthy and desirable location; [illegible] and 10 minutes walk to a village; the best of schools and churches; all well shaded; never failing springs; [illegible] peaches, plums, pears, currants, gooseberries, cherries, quinces, grapes, apples, and all other fruits, in great abundance. Price $12,000, or would exchange for good City property. Inquire of or address H. B., No. 16 Morton-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE FARM, THIRTY-FIVE AND a half acres, all under cultivation, well fenced, highly cultivated; bounded by a fine sheet of water, known as [illegible]; excellent fishing and boating, with a never failing stream of spring water, about 20 dwarf and standard pear trees, grapes, berries, &c., on the main road, 12 minutes' drive to Plainfield Depot; house, two stories and attic, [illegible], filled in to the peak with brick, nine rooms in perfect order, papered and painted thoroughly; fine piazza and grounds, well laid out; large barn; carriage, wagon-house, corn-crib, hennery, &c. Sale Monday, 28th May, at 1 o'clock, for stock; the farm at 3 o'clock. For particulars apply to B. F. HARRIOT, No. 21 Pine-st., N. Y., or HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO., Plainfield, N. J.

ST. FLAVIEN COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—The property situated in the Parish of St. Flavien, Canada East, 32 miles from Quebec, and known as the "St. Flavien Copper Mine," comprising 134 acres of land, upon which are several good veins of copper ore, with a shaft sunk upon one vein 133 feet, several buildings necessary to carry on the work, together with the original farm buildings, &c., &c., is now offered for sale. Proposals for the property will be received by the undersigned until June 1, 1866, at No. 22 Congress-st., Room No. 4.
(Signed.) CHR'N BORS, GEO. W. WARREN, THOS. H. BACON. } Committee of Stockholders.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 7½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains one hundred acres of land of superior quality, and is under a high state of cultivation. The lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens, render this one of the most desirable locations on Long Island. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to L. H. MORTON & CO., No. 33 Wall-st., or to F. W. KIMBALL, upon the premises. The railroad from Fulton Ferry to within one mile of the premises is expected to be running by the first of July next.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—30 acres highly improved land, less than five miles from Hoboken, on Pavonia-av. road, three from Weehawken Ferry, one-half mile from steam and horse cars, with dwellings and outbuildings, fine bearing orchard, [illegible]; near a navigable river and a fine drive. Would make a splendid gentleman's residence or suitable for gardens. Also, about 30 acres that would sell advantageously in lots, a rare chance for capitalists. To be sold separately or together at a bargain. C. UNDERHILL, No. 30 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 8 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR RIVERDALE STATION, formerly occupied by T. Bailey Myers, Esq., about one mile from Spuyten Duyvil Station, on Hudson River Railroad and Kingsbridge; large stone house, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace in the house; stable, gardener's cottage and large garden; plenty of fruit and shade trees, beautiful situation and perfectly healthy; about 12 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 200x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $60,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 138 West 21st-st.

$5,500—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 24 acres of land, beautifully located, 14 miles in Jersey; splendid farm; 40 acres of land; good buildings, $6,000; magnificent residence, 20 rooms and 13 acres of land; river front; 1 mile of Paterson, $20,000; 75 acres, good buildings, stock, and crops; 1 mile of Paterson, $11,000. WELLING, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, North Broadway, the fine large house, all modern improvements, and outbuildings, in complete repair; grounds about two acres, abundance of fruit in full bearing. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. KINSLEY, on the premises, or WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, New-Jersey, one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse-cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT $350; RENT $9 PER MONTH; the furniture of a parlor, three bedrooms and kitchen, fully furnished for housekeeping; water in; can be let for $60 a month up second flight. No. [illegible] 30th-st., near 7th-av.; old No. 13.

38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, (for sale low;) immediate possession; cheap, desirably located, $15,000 to $103,000, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FARM OF 64 ACRES, 44 UNDER CULtivation, balance woodland; good dwelling-house, barn, crib, granary, &c.; abundance of fruit and well watered; 3 miles from railroad depot; 36 miles on Long Island; price $4,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, ON 5TH-AV., several fine plots, some on the upper part that will rise very much in value. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR OCCUPANCY.

A three-story high-stoop, between 4th-av. and North River, from $12,000 to $20,000.

A small house, between 2d-av. and Broadway; price not to exceed $10,000.

A four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, between 20th and 50th sts., for $30,000.

One between 2d and 8th avs., from $6,000 to $12,000, as an investment only.

Brokerage fee not asked, no sale no pay. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY A SINGLE young man, a neat, moderate-sized, furnished room on or near DeKalb-av., above Bedford, Brooklyn; rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, and giving references, C. B. H., Box No. 4,560 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN Westchester County, on Harlem Railroad, in a good locality and easily accessible to New-York. Address, with particulars, G. F. H., Box No. 1,710, New-York Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

A NOW TIME FOR ALL WHO CONSULT Mrs. WELLINGTON, who reclaims drunken or unfaithful husbands, matters of business, good luck, numbers, &c. No. 232 Bowery, opposite 6th-st. Hours from 9 to 9 and Mabry Fulton in Brooklyn.

NO. 100 BOWERY.—MME. WILSON CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know; lovers, business, [illegible]. The only [illegible].

PERSONAL.

[illegible]—INTELLIGENCE AND POSITION fully justify you in the resolution taken. Friends will encourage it. Will be at your house about 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, and desire much to see you before leaving for an absence of weeks. If impossible, write at once where you will be.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, On BROADWAY and NEW streets, near WALL-street. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 12 BROAD-STREET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, convenient to depots and steamboat; library, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; servants' rooms and kitchen, six bed-rooms and a bath-room on second floor; three good rooms and open garret in attic; about three acres of land; plenty of fine old shade and fruit trees; garden, &c.; carriage, stable accommodations for cows and horses; use of one cow may be had with the place; the house (furnished) and grounds will be let for a term of months or sold; there are four churches and several good schools within ten minutes' walk of the premises. For further particulars and permit, apply to Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, or to F. C. BUCKLEY, No. 47 Wall-st., Commerce-court, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, a country place completely furnished, with 12 acres of land, adjoining the city and adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious; has billiard-room, water, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; there is an abundance of fruit, a large garden fully planted, carriage-house, &c. The views of the Hudson River and adjoining scenery are very beautiful; the place is perfectly healthy and the drives are varied and delightful. Will be rented for the year or Summer, completely furnished, or sold if desired. For particulars inquire of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 29 Pine-st., N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing 34 acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITuated on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-st., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 173 Pearl-st., or W. R. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house in pleasant grounds; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $450, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or O. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 30 New-st., New-York, as to locality.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE ST. LAWRENCE Hotel, situated in the pleasant village of Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River. Cape Vincent is at the northern terminus of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, only a short distance from the Thousand Islands, and is famous for its superior fishing grounds. The hotel will be leased for a term of years. Good references required. Apply to H. J. CREVOLIN, Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., THREE FIRST-class, entirely new three-story brick houses, containing all modern improvements; location very good, and within five minutes' walk of Market-st. Depot, 45 minutes from Wall-st., New-York; they are well built and admirably arranged for the comfort and convenience of respectable genteel families; rent about half what similar houses command in New-York. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence at Throg's Neck, only 12 miles from the City and 10 minutes' drive to the steamboat landing; the house contains 14 rooms, the grounds are well arranged and stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, and the outbuildings consist of stable, carriage-house, ice-house and grapery. None but private families need apply. Address E. OVERING, Westchester, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE.—A family about visiting Europe will let for two years only their first-class furnished house, with stables, coach-house, and ten acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c., with a fine stream of water running through the same. To a first-class and small family it will be let at the low rent of $2,000 per annum. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET, FURNISHed, for the season, a dwelling-house in complete order; five bedrooms, parlor, dining-rooms, kitchen, &c.; carriage-house and stable, garden planted; within five minutes' walk of railroad; rent, $200 per month, furnished, or $150 per month without the furniture, for the year, if desired. Apply to C. H. ROOSEVELT, No. 73 Cedar-st., or at his residence in New-Rochelle.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN., A GOOD TWO-story house, with kitchen extension, and ten acres of land, including garden, fine orchard, with abundance of fruit, shade trees, barn, stable, &c.; two miles from railroad depot and steamboat landing; with view of the Sound; rent $400. Address STAMFORD, Box No. 6,130, New-York Post-Office; or apply to LAFAYETTE FARRINGTON, at Stamford.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., a pleasant house, nicely furnished, in complete order, in a delightful locality, containing eight rooms; within ten minutes' walk from the depots; will be let for four or five months from June 1, to a family without young children. Best references will be required. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, in the basement, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point; furnished house, with stables, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Terms, with gardener, $1,800 for the season. Apply to EDWD. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET IN ASTORIA—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished; stable, &c.; location agreeable and respectable; garden planted; flowers, fruits, &c.; a short distance from steamboat; should be seen to be appreciated. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 34x38 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply to J. & H. DE MOTT, at Englewood, or on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER, AT Flushing, L. I. A pleasantly-situated and fully furnished cottage, with 12 rooms and kitchen, plenty of shade and ornamental trees, carriage-house, &c. Price $200 a month. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 157 Nassau-street.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF JUNE, TO A GENteel family, the first and second floors, with front and back basement; location very desirable; water and gas; rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to R. F. MEYER, on the premises, No. 502 7th-av.

A LARGE AIRY AND WELL FURNISHED front room to let, without board, to one or two persons, in a private house in Brooklyn; situation high and pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Address J. W. HULL, No. 68 William-st., New-York.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room to rent, without board, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen; reference required. Apply at No. 23 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR THE Summer, a first-class furnished house on the Terrace; good brick stable. Apply at No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 17, or of GEO. GREEN, confectioner, at New-Brighton Landing.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Twelve rooms; gas and water in; three-quarters acre; laundry detached; stable, shade, fruit, garden, &c.; river view; within half mile of depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A LARGE FURNISHED RESIDENCE, with extensive grounds and outbuildings, on Long Island Sound, to rent for the Summer, or for six months, including cows, poultry, &c.; also, a variety of property for sale. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR BUSIness purposes, a two-story and basement brick building, 25x50, with hoisting wheels, gas and water; also, a carriage-house and stable adjoining. Inquire on the premises, southeast corner 7th-av. and 58th-st.

A PART OF A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS house that is worth $25,000, to let, consisting of 7 rooms, with bath, range, stationary tubs, &c.; will be rented for $900 to a small family. Apply at No. 96 East 60th-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of June, a handsome French villa, with two acres, furnished; in perfect order; within an hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County. Rent $250 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A COTTAGE-built house, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Wallkill, Orange County, in a beautiful part of the country; partially furnished. For particulars inquire of E. C. PATTERSON, Esq., No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR ELEVEN WEEKS from July 1, a large house in New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.; large garden, in good order. Apply on the premises, to D. CREBBOLIER, or by mail, through Pelham Post-office.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, AND HANDsomely furnished, to let, in suites or otherwise; house first-class; furniture new. No. 8 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., three doors from Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHed house at Cornwall, N. Y.; rent $175 a month. Inquire of Mr. JAS. M. BARRETT, No. 12 Warren-st., or of Mrs. H. C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., A NICE COUNtry house, containing 9 rooms and closets, with fine garden and fruit, stable, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN STRATford, Conn.; on the main street, with garden, fruit, &c.; rent $300, to 1st November. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

JERSEY CITY—TO LET, FROM JUNE 1 TO October 1, a furnished dwelling-house in a pleasant location in Jersey City, ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,059 New-York Post-office.

A SPACIOUS HALL ON SECOND FLOOR; also front and corner rooms to let at No. 618 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FOR RENT—A MODERN BUILT HOUSE, 12 rooms, one hour by rail or boat from City; also one small cottage, 5 rooms, garden attached. JONES, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 3.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET—On second floor, suitable for physician or other business, at No. 5 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

NO. 3 ST. LUKE'S PLACE.—A SUITE OF handsome front rooms to let, without board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and lady; rent from $50 to $100 per month.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 25 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT YONkers. Rent moderate, fine location. Would rent for four months of the year. Apply to J. W. F., No. 1 Moore-st., Room No. 7.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, to gentleman and wife, or family of adults; No. 50 [illegible]-av., corner of [illegible]-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only at No. 28 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and Vandam.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS without board; apply to Mr. [illegible] at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. No nurses or children taken.

49 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen only; house first-class.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR TO LET, furnished, to a gentleman. Inquire after 5 P. M., at No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE ON 5th-av., corner of 130th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, TO let for season at Mendham, N. J., 3 miles from Morristown, N. J.; house, 3 stories, (attics,) contains parlor, dining-room, 8 large bed-rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; one acre of land, in garden, well planted, barn, &c.; will be rented for season for $250. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE TO LET.—A commodious, elegant and fully furnished cottage, with stable, ice-house, (filled,) and fine well of water, at Rockaway, will be let for the season; near the beach. Inquire at No. 42 Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOken, N. J., for the Summer, to a small family; location about a mile north from ferry, in a first-class neighborhood; everything necessary for housekeeping. Apply to E. W. BENEDICT, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY PLACES FOR SUMMER or year; a fine selection of property for sale. Apply to RAYMOND & CO., No. 180 Broadway, Room No 16.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 48 SOUTH-ST., 25x50, suitable for tailoring or manufacturing business. Apply to D. M. CURRIER, on the premises.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED BACK PARlor; also, smaller rooms, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 22 King-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND ALL conveniences, with board, for an adult family or a few single gentlemen; first-class accommodations; new house; good neighborhood. No. 2 Van Nest-place, Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large second-story front room, with alcove, with excellent board, by applying at No. 43 West Baltic-st., one door from Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARD—WITH DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions, may be had with a private family, in a pleasant, healthy suburban location, near Newark, within an hour of City Hall. For particulars apply personally to JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET WITH FULL BOARD—A LARGE parlor and bedroom handsomely furnished on the second floor, with closets between. The location is delightful and within one block of the Cetral Park; terms reasonable to a good party. Address A. S. BUTLER, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By a private family living near Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; good table; reference exchanged. Address A. F., Box No. 1,638 Post-Office, New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, in a small, quiet family, with or without board, No. 45 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE or two well-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; low price, gas, bath, &c.; very good neighborhood. No. 252 West 15th-st.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A party of gentlemen, or a family wishing a liberal private table, and a strictly first-class house, on Madison-av. Address WHITE, Boyd's Express Post.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen to let on very reasonable terms, at No. 77 West 19th-st., six doors from 6th-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, for single gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars. No. 31 West 29th-st.

TWO LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS TO let, with or without board. No. 246 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT A farm house, pleasantly located beside a stream, four miles from Hudson. Terms, $7. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MR. L. H. CASS, OF PAlenville, Greene County, N. Y., is now prepared to accommodate boarders through the warm season; location very pleasant, rooms large and airy, surrounded by plenty of shade; pleasant walks and fine drives; two miles from Catskill, and about 1½ miles from the Catskill Mountain House, on the road from Catskill to Hunter. The subscriber also keeps a team of horses for the purpose of accommodating his guests. Conveyance from Catskill furnished by addressing L. H. CASS, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 281 3d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COMFORTABLE rooms, and good, substantial board, can be obtained in a private family, one hour's ride from New-York City. Persons desiring the comforts and quiet of a home in the country can learn full particulars by addressing C., Box No. 144 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ASTORIA, AT THE Stevens Mansion, overlooking the river, 40 minutes from the City. Superior accommodations can now be obtained by applying at the mansion, or addressing BOARD, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office. Stables on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated, one mile from Williamsbridge on the Harlem Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from the City; fine grounds attached; a few families can be accommodated; no extra charge for stable accommodations; references exchanged. E. W. TAYLOR.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE AIRY ROOMS IN a large new house, situated on the South Bay, within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, at Oneck, (near Quogue,) Westhampton, L. I. Apply as above to E. C. HALSEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WEST TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard, justly popular as a Summer resort. A few more boarders can be taken at the Tyrrquin House, by making early application to Mrs. S. E. ATHEARN, West Tisbury, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD—BY THE WEEK OR DAY, at a private house on the Catskill Mountains, four miles west of the Mountain House; also, at a hotel. EDGAR H. LAYMAN, private house. H. A. LAYMAN, Hotel, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE for one or two select families; the house is finely situated in the highlands, about three miles north of the Peekskill Railroad depot. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. LODER, No. 333 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD BY TWO gentlemen in a small private family, at $9 each per week, one hour distant by Harlem cars or steamboat. For interview address H. E., Box No. 121 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN TARRYTOWN—Beautiful situation and pleasant rooms. Address A. C. S., Post-office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Address JACOB HICKS, North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR TWO GENTLEMEN.—A small private family, living upon their own property in Westchester County, within fifteen minutes' drive of the Central Park, would accommodate two gentlemen with all the privileges of home for the Summer, or longer if agreeable, with stabling for two horses if wanted. None but persons of respectability will be taken. Address, with name, S. A. C., Box No. 110 Times Office, and the advertiser will call upon you.

BOARD IN NEWARK—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a large brown-stone house, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a single gentleman; location delightful. Address No. 163 Orange-st., North Orange; cars pass the door; three or four minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Depot.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on reasonable terms at Haverstraw Village, on the Hudson, 38 miles from New-York City. To all lovers of river and mountain scenery, this locality offers superior attractions. References exchanged. Apply to H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY, FOR gentlemen and families. N. B.—Parties wishing board or rooms can find desirable places that cannot fail suiting immediately. Call or address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 409 Broadway.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT—IN A FIRST-class private boarding-house; boating, bathing and fishing; cars and boats every half hour from foot of Liberty-st. Apply to J. W. PALMER, No. 61 Barclay-st., or at the house.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board in a private family at Belport, L. I., fronting the great South Bay; good fishing, gunning, &c., at a moderate price. For particulars, apply to ROBERT GAGE, No. 12 Catharine-slip.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON—One mile north of Fort Lee, well shaded, good water, mountain air, no mosquitoes; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference, E. Walter, Esq., No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD AT MILTON—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 119 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWBURGH, ON the Hudson, in private family; first-class recommendations; location high and suburban. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in Piermont on the Hudson, by applying at No. 234 West 26th-st.; stabling if desired.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN; instruction if desired. Adults $6. Address Box No. 323 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, &c. $7 to $10 a week. Address F. W. J., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE, MADISON, CONN.

Will be opened for Summer guests May 25, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and will spare no pains to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, except [illegible] apply in person or by letter. LELAND BROTHERS, [illegible] Or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COLLINS HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, [illegible] County, Mass., IS NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS. J. C. HUBBARD, Jr., Proprietor.

STANFORD, CONN.—THREE ROOMS, ON depot on the "Main" street. For particulars address D. H. J., Box No. 297 Post-office.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, N. Y.—[illegible] enlarged and improved, will be opened for the reception of guests on 1st of June. [illegible] SON, Proprietors.

GRANVILLE HOTEL—MIDDLE GRANville, Washington County, N. Y., open for guests. [illegible] J. H. BULL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RORY O'MORE. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr., Mr. A. Donaldson, Mr. W. S. Andrews, Mr. H. Bland, Misses Blanche Grey, Mary Carr, E. Johnson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, W. H. Danvers, Miss Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD, with a powerful cast.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, HAMLET, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE DROVERS OF THE NORTH. The whole company in the cast.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; Or, IRELAND IN 1171, and THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: LES MISERABLES, THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS, BLACK CHEMIST, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING—Commencing at 7¾ o'clock—GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year....$2

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Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON reported a bill for the equalization of bounties. It gives every soldier, without distinction of color, $8⅓ per month, deducting bounties already paid, and excluding altogether deserters and those who have sold or bartered away their claims. Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia River, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. KIRKWOOD called up a bill in relation to public lands in the Southern States. It provides that the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida, shall be opened to settlement under the Homestead Bill, not more than eighty acres shall be settled by any one settler, and the price of the patent shall be five dollars. After being amended by substituting one hundred and sixty in the place of eighty acres, the bill was passed. The Senate next took up the bill for funding the National Debt. The House bill amending the Postal Laws was taken up and passed.

In the House, the Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy was passed, yeas 59, nays 41. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, to which some immaterial amendments were, on motion of Mr. JENCKES, made. Mr. JENCKES addressed the House in support of the general principles of the bill, and moved the "previous question" after he had concluded. The bill was then passed—68 yeas, 59 nays. Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to punish claim agents for withdrawing moneys collected for soldiers. The Tax Bill was then taken up, and its consideration continued through the evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Esq., dated Crawfordsville, 15th inst., says: "I found all things in Washington, upon the whole, in as good condition, if not better, than I expected. I have not, from the beginning, looked for anything from this Congress. My only hope for the country is in the next Fall elections at the North. Should the President's policy be sustained in these, all may yet be well. If not, to me the prospect of the future of this country, both North and South, is gloomy indeed. But from what I saw and heard at Washington, my hopes for a change next Fall were greatly stimulated. I am still hopeful in this view, but far from being sanguine. Constitutional liberty will, in my opinion, in a great measure, depend upon the result."

A brilliant *coup d'etat* of Fenians on the Maine frontier is telegraphed. Two boats, size not stated, loaded with Fenians, it is supposed, number not stated, armed, calibre not stated, effected a landing on Monday night on Indian Island, near Eastport. Several rounds of shot or round shot were exchanged, with whom, not stated; results not stated. A British war steamer then got up steam and steamed to the scene of action, and the supposed enemy retreated, whither, not stated. Historians will prepare for further lucid particulars.

It is said that the law against giving free passes on railroads is already substantially a dead letter. The Troy *Whig* tells of a case in which a lucky citizen of that place procured a commutation ticket, good for a year, by the payment of the trifling sum of ten cents. The same journal also hints that editors are still to ride free in New-York, as the fact of the companies advertising in their journals make the editors "employes."

The present accidental meeting of the Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian Churches at the same time at St. Louis, has resulted in a remarkable and probably unlooked-for initiatory movement toward a reunion of the two bodies. A joint meeting of the two Assemblies, the first since 1837, was held on Monday evening, and a large vote was given in favor of a reunion. It is said that measures will be immediately taken to carry out this decided expression of opinion.

A singular accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday morning. The engine of the morning express down, when just below Poughkeepsie, struck a man, who was probably walking on the track, and threw him upon the cowcatcher, in which position he was carried ten miles before the engineer discovered what had happened. Though badly injured, the man was alive and conscious at the last accounts.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have a suit pending against them in Baltimore for refusing to sell a negro a ticket for a passage in first-class cars. Such a ticket has been refused in Washington, and it is not unlikely that the occasion will be seized for bringing another suit under the Civil Rights Bill. Several have been brought in Baltimore and at other parts of the country for refusals to colored people of admission to entertainments, to which they have heretofore been excluded, under State or municipal ordinances.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of April 15, has the following: "The topographical party of the Central Pacific Railroad, consisting of BUTLER IVES and twenty-one men, had reached up to yesterday as far as Stone & Gates' crossing on the Truckee River, and will start from there on Monday next toward Salt Lake City, which place they will in all probability reach in two months, completing the railroad survey in the meantime."

SAMUEL COOK, the last of the revolutionary heroes, died on Sunday night in Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y., at the age of 102 years. He was three years in the army, was present at the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown, and took an honorable discharge at the close of the war.

A very important question is to be decided to-day by the votes of the people of West Virginia. It is a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State so as to forever disfranchise all its citizens who voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion.

College Commencement at Princeton, N. J., takes place on Wednesday, June 27. The annual meeting of the Literary Societies will be held the day previous.

Gen. BUTLER was yesterday elected Major-General of the Massachusetts State Militia under the new military organization.

The New-Haven *Palladium* has increased its size, and is now the largest paper in Connecticut.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Health is afflicted with an avalanche of curious and voluminous petitions from all quarters; but happily the law does not require the Commissioners to read everything that offers. Registrar HARRIS' report shows that there were in the City, last week, 459 deaths, or 27 more than on the week previous. Dr. SWINBURNE informed the Board that those of the steamship *England's* passengers who were now on board the steamship *Louisa Moore* are well, and have had no case of cholera since the 18th of April. The Sanitary Committee thought that these passengers might with safety be brought up to the City. Dr. STONE reported that the Gas Companies have discovered a means of rendering their gas nearly if not quite inodorous, and that they will soon remedy the evil which is now the cause of so much complaint. An order was received from Judge BARNARD, enjoining the Board from proceeding against the sidewalk stalls surrounding Fulton Market. On motion of Dr. CRANE, the Common Council of Brooklyn are to be requested to supply a third pier for the use of the contractors for the removal of night soil. Several resignations were accepted, and three Inspectors were appointed, and the Board adjourned to Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License heard venders from New-Utrecht, Gravesend, New-Lotts and Flatbush, in Kings County, and to fifty-three of the sixty-one applicants they gave indorsed application papers. Messrs. H. A. MILLER, C. S. BROWN, G. W. BABCOCK, TILMAN, RILEY, Gen. CROOK and Postmaster WAGNER, citizens of the several towns who had been delegated to see that no improper persons received license papers, were interested spectators. Only two licenses were granted to dealers who have places on Coney Island. On Thursday the Committee will hear applicants from Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica and Astoria, in Queens County.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday afternoon 970 licenses were granted, making the total to date 4,470. A vender who had been licensed was tried for alleged violation of the rules of the Board, but as it was not shown that he had offended wilfully it is probable that he may escape the penalty. The lager-beer dealers of Flushing sent in a petition for the privilege of selling Rhine wine on payment of the usual fee for a license to sell ale and beer.

The trial of a libel suit, entitled HUGH MINNICK against MOSES S. BEACH, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Sun*, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY and a jury. The plaintiff claims $5,000 damages from the editor on account of the publication of a police report, in which the plaintiff, with others, was represented as "a thief," or "one of a gang of Twenty-first Ward thieves." The case will be continued to-day.

Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas, has rendered a decision in the LORD bond robbery case, on the motion made to admit FERGUSON to bail. The latter, it may be remembered, is charged with having been a partner in the robbery. The order of the Court is that bail be refused and the prisoner remanded, without prejudice to such further application as may be made in accordance with the views expressed in the opinion.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor HOFFMAN, United States District-Attorney S. G. COURTNEY, Postmaster JAMES KELLY, and Messrs. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, CHARLES H. RUSSELL and A. A. LOW, the Commission which is to select a site for a new Post-office, held their first meeting and organized by the appointment of Mayor HOFFMAN as permanent Chairman and Postmaster KELLY as permanent Secretary. Nothing further was done.

Some of our leading merchants and attaches of the Press, took a trip to Hunter's Point, yesterday, in the propeller *Bole*, to inspect the extensive oil works of F. W. DEVOE & Co. After the various processes of refining and canning the oil were satisfactorily explained, the party returned to the City, much pleased with their excursion and what they saw.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN C. WALLIS, charged with stealing kid gloves from A. T. STEWART & Co., was tried and acquitted, the Judge having informed the Jury that no larceny had been proven. Several other prisoners pleaded guilty of various crimes, and were remanded for sentence.

Decrees of divorces were granted yesterday in the cases entitled MARY E. CRIPPS vs. EDWARD W. CRIPPS and CAROLINE ATWATER vs. JOHN W. ATWATER. In the latter case the divorce is from bed and board. The wife is to have the custody of the children.

The anniversary of the Sunday-schools in Brooklyn took place yesterday. Twenty thousand children were in procession and presented a very fine appearance. Rev. Mr. BEECHER was visited, serenaded and deluged with flowers. Altogether the whole exercises were a grand and gratifying success.

The body of a man, apparently about forty years of age, was found yesterday on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, near Harrisburgh. The deceased had in his pocket cards bearing the names of WILKINS and LOUIS BERTS, hatter, No. 128 Fulton-street, New-York.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association took place, last evening, at Clinton Hall. No business of significance was done, except the adoption of the annual report of the retiring Board.

A game of cricket, between the New-York Club, of this City, and the Newark Club, of Newark, took place at Hoboken, yesterday, in which the New-Yorkers were successful by a score of 119 to 63.

CHARLES G. DENNING, residing in Eighty-fifth-street, was accidentally shot in the neck by his wife, yesterday, as he sat at dinner. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The mutineers on board the ship *Escort* were taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday, and held for further examination.

The panic news from England yesterday caused money to advance to 7 ₩ cent.; the Stock Exchange to decline 1@2 ₩ cent. and Gold to continue firm. The latter closed 133¼ ₩ cent.

An improved demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday at higher and rising prices. Provisions were depressed. Cotton and Groceries were buoyant. Freights were dull.

Business at the Live Stock Markets drags heavily. The large arrivals of beef for the week more than supplied an active demand; still dealers hold on for the ordinary prices. The best cattle thus far for the week have sold for 18c. per pound net, and some poor ones as low as 13c. The usual selling price cannot consistently be quoted over ½c. lower than last week. The number of cattle received at all the yards is 6,153. The receipts of milch cows number 160. The demand is limited, sales slow and prices easy. Indeed dealers affirm that cows are worth more in the country than in the City. The prices ranged from $50 to $100 per head. Veals are offered quite freely, and prices for the best are firm at 13c. per pound, live weight. The number received for the week is 1,747. Sheep are dull and sales slow. The number received for the week is 15,854. Good wooled sheep have sold for 7c.@8½c. per pound, live weight; sheared at 5c.@7c. per pound. The receipts of swine are 14,978 for the week. The market closed on Tuesday with slow sales at 10¼c.@10¾c. per pound, live weight, for good corn-fed hogs, and 12¾c.@13c. per pound, dressed.

A DOUBTFUL STEP.—Congress is appointing a Committee to inquire into the working of the Freedmen's Bureau. The resolution has passed the House, and, it is said, will be promptly concurred in by the Senate. The *Tribune* intimates that the purpose of this Committee is to whitewash the Bureau against the damaging disclosures made by the distinguished military officers sent to examine its operations by the President. We trust this is a misrepresentation of its object. Congress will scarcely find it worth while to attempt the vindication of unworthy agents, even of so good an establishment as the Freedmen's Bureau. It is for the public interest to have its operations subjected to the closest scrutiny. Nobody has anything to gain by covering up fraudulent or dishonest practices on the part of its agents and employes. And any attempt to do so, on the part of Congress or anybody else, will inevitably recoil upon those who may set it on foot.

The War Panic in Europe, and the Financial Excitement in England.

The war panic on the Continent and the money panic in England were at their zenith, to all appearances, when the *Cuba* sailed, on the 12th inst. The latter excited most interest in business circles in New-York yesterday, though the former is not lost sight of nor deemed less threatening than by the previous arrivals. Indeed, the accounts which we received through the London papers, taken in connection with the discussion in the English House of Lords on the night of Tuesday, May 8, leave little or no hope, short of an absolute miracle in diplomacy, for the preservation of the peace in Europe. The vast military preparations of Prussia, Austria and Italy, and the significant declaration of the French Emperor at Auxerre, point to but one eventuality—that of a general war on the Continent. That England will keep out of it is quite probable; but this circumstance will scarcely diminish the bloody and stupendous nature of the conflict.

In regard to the money panic, it has no doubt spent much of its force on the German and Italian Stock Exchanges. The National Banks of Italy and Austria have been virtually released from specie payments, and this is the end of their anxieties. Their respective Governments have assumed all the responsibility of their stoppage of payments, and we presume the example will soon be followed at Berlin. These events had been preceded by wide-spread alarm and sacrifices as touching the public funds, and the depreciation is not likely to be greatly aggravated by actual war. In Paris the worst of the panic may not yet have been told. The commercial and financial circles were taken somewhat by surprise by the pregnant declaration of the Emperor at Auxerre, and it was immediately construed to mean war and a revision of the map of Europe different from the treaties of 1815.

In England the panic is more exclusively or decidedly of a financial nature, induced, it may be, by the threatened outbreak of war on the Continent. The question is one of money to sustain the stock and other speculations in London, on "limited liability," and the extraordinary speculations in cotton at Liverpool and Manchester. The latter excited surprise on this side the Atlantic as early as September last, but they went on, with increased force and apparent success, for more than six months before this surprise gave place to a partial confession that the American supply, in its extreme magnitude, might be paid for at 19d. or 20d. sterling the pound without serious reaction. But suddenly, at the end of the eighth month of the speculation, there was an awakening among the trade that cotton was greatly in over-supply, and that with money at 6 or 7 per cent. on London, and war threatened from the Continent, the accumulating stocks in Liverpool could not be taken care of, and so the crash came, and prices fell to 13½d. or 14d. It was purely an English speculation, however, and the only harm likely to come to this side is by the non-payment in full of cotton exchange drawn from the South and purchased by our bankers here with the shipping documents or New-Orleans bank indorsements as security. The extent of the losses in this way remains to be seen. The present apprehension on the subject is not very serious.

In other respects, the position of this country to the European troubles is one of assured confidence and proud independence. Politically we are free from all entangling alliances and the remotest danger of complication. Financially, we are able and ready to send relief to England and the Continent, not only to the extent of their immediate demands upon us, but in anticipation of what may become due, and of what it is believed will contribute to strengthen the hands of the weak among the banking and commercial classes on the other side connected with the American trade. The first news of the crisis last week found ample stores of the precious metal in the United States Treasury, in the hands of our banks and bankers, and fifty millions, if need be, will go forward immediately to relieve the pressure.

Political Contingencies.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Gazette*, noticing a paragraph in a letter from our Minister in Spain, saying that the political crisis in this country "demands positive remedies and direct treatment," makes the following comment:

"Nor should it escape recollection that a few days ago Mr. SEWARD's home organ, the Auburn *Advertiser*, contained a deliberate suggestion to the same import, and in the plainest possible terms. That article was either written by Mr. SEWARD, or was dictated by him. We doubt not he inspired the letter of Minister HARVEY.

"It does not require uncommon perspicacity to see what these intimations mean and to what results they tend. *The Secretary of State takes it upon himself deliberately to insult Congress and to suggest military intervention to coerce its action.*"

The *Gazette* calls itself a Republican paper and is supporting the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. It probably supposes it is aiding his election by such malignant and mendacious assaults as this upon Secretary SEWARD. If it lives longer it may be wiser.

There is nothing in anything ever written, said or done by Mr. SEWARD to give the slightest shadow of excuse, even to his most bitter enemies, for saying or insinuating that he ever "invoked military intervention to coerce the action" of Congress. There is nothing in Mr. HARVEY's letter, nor was there anything in the article from the Auburn *Advertiser* to warrant any such inference. The imputation is purely gratuitous, and only indicates the reckless temper in which unscrupulous journals like the *Gazette* treat the foremost statesmen, even of their own party, if they do not happen to agree with them in opinion. The only suggestion of "military coercion" which has ever met our eye was made by the Chicago *Times*, a bitter Copperhead organ, and it never met anything but universal condemnation.

But the article in the Auburn *Advertiser* to which the *Gazette* refers, suggested a probable contingency worthy of some attention. We copy from it the following paragraphs:

"The point we are discussing is indirect security for the good behavior of the rebels in the future. The question is whether this line of policy, (the Radical policy,) if it shall be followed, will be likely, in view of the issue already made upon it, to secure it. We have seen no reason for believing that it will. The key note to the probable solution may be discovered in the testimony of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia. He said distinctly that the Southern people had complied with all the terms originally offered them, and all which Congress had the right to impose—that they would not accept others as conditions precedent to admission into Congress. *It is reasonably certain that they consider themselves within the Union, and in practical relations to the Government which entitle them to representation in Congress and in political conventions.*

"It is reasonably certain that they will send delegates to the next National Nominating Conventions, and that the Democratic Nominating Convention will admit them. It is reasonably certain, moreover, that they will choose Electors of President and Vice-President, and ask to have them canvassed, and that *if the electoral votes of Southern and Northern Democrats, together are enough to elect a President and Vice-President, and they are not allowed, there will be a political trouble of a very formidable character.* With JOHNSON for President at that time in command of the military forces, it cannot be reasonably expected that the candidates elected will or can be kept out of office.

"We are free to say that we cannot contemplate such a contingency without the deepest concern. When we apply to this subject the logic of our own observation and experience of political campaigns in by-gone years, we are obliged to conclude that such an experiment will result in trouble, without any corresponding benefits to the party and country. *We fervently hope that such a contingency may be avoided.*"

We respectfully ask the attention of the *Gazette* to this particular point, not to its personal bearings but in its relations to the future peace of the country. Suppose matters to stand in 1868 substantially as they stand to-day—none of the Southern States represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably certain that they will all be represented in the Democratic National Nominating Convention, and that they will choose electors who will vote for the Democratic nominees? Now suppose their votes, together with those of Northern States that may vote the Democratic ticket, constitute a majority of the Electoral College—what will be the result? It may be said their votes will not be counted. Congress, containing only Northern members—the South not being represented in it—will reject them. Will that rejection be accepted by the country? Will the mass of the Southern people, *or the mass of the Democratic Party in the North*, acquiesce in it? And would not such resistance be most menacing to the peace of the country? That would not be an attempt at secession; it would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it would present to the country and the world the aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon their right to control the Government, as against the unconstitutional usurpation of the minority.

We do not bring this matter forward now for the purpose of discussing the merits of the question that would thus arise. But the contingency is too probable to be wisely ignored. No prudent or patriotic man will blindly rush into complications of so formidable and perilous a character.

Political Parties of the Future.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The movement to construct from the ruins of the Democracy and the disaffected elements among the Republicans, *a great personal party*—which, with the aid of reconstructed rebels, shall carry the next Presidential election—has already commenced. Meetings are reported almost daily.

History does not show forth any examples of success in this direction, which can operate as encouragements to those engaged in the present movement. A "personal party" is an anomaly under institutions such as ours. No man can rally controlling popular support to himself who is not the exponent of principles that have popular approbation.

The demonstrations to which we allude will result in crystalizing each of the opposing elements in our politics *about a common center, and defining the position of men and cliques upon the great questions of the hour.* The Union party has already issued calls for its Conventions in several Northern States. The candidates of this party will soon be in the field. Positions must then be taken, decisively and clearly. And *whoever is not earnestly for that organization, which represents the patriotic sentiment of the country, the same is against it, and should be treated as an enemy.*

This is perfectly just and true. In our system of government men, as individuals, count for nothing. It is only as the representatives of certain principles that they have power and political importance.

But it is equally true that party organizations are equally impotent to control popular support, unless they represent the principles, sentiments and necessities of the day. The Whig Party represented just ideas; it had a strong and compact organization, and the ablest and most powerful statesmen of the age were among its leaders. But upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise an issue forced itself upon the popular mind which the Whig Party, as a political organization, was not prepared to meet. While its members were opposed to the extension of Slavery as truly as the most zealous could desire, its history, its traditions, its sentiments and its aims were not so thoroughly identified with that principle as to meet the new emergency which this new issue had created. The sentiment was broader than the party and, as a matter of necessity, overshadowed it. The new principle demanded a new organization, and the Republican Party sprung up to meet this demand. That party was the natural and necessary growth of the sentiments and principles which at that time had possession of the public mind. It accomplished its object. It *did* prevent the further extension of Slavery. It decided that question finally and forever by electing a President pledged against it in 1860. That election involved the country in a rebellion and in a war for its suppression; and *that* new emergency in turn gave rise to a new organization—that of the Union Party—broader than the Republican organization and embracing thousands and hundreds of thousands who had never supported its candidates or sympathized with its distinctive principles. And that Union Party, thus organized and thus sustained, carried the country through the war, saved the Government from overthrow, and delivered the nation from the perils of rebellion.

It now remains to be seen whether the new state of things,—the new necessities of the nation,—will involve a new organization of parties or not. The Union Party, just at the present moment, seems to be under the control of men and principles never admitted hitherto to such authority. If it had been understood in 1861 and 1862, when that party was formed, that it was pledged, after suppressing the rebellion, to hold the Southern States as conquered provinces, or as territories, to confiscate their property, deny them representation, disfranchise their people, and impose upon them universal negro suffrage, we risk little in saying that it would never have achieved the beneficent successes which have crowned its labors. And we risk just as little in saying that if it commits itself to these issues now, and accepts as its leaders and representatives the men with whom these measures are cardinal and essential, it will speedily give place to a new party that better understands the political necessities and interests of the hour.

The Bank of England—Its Charter and the British Government.

For the third time in the twenty-two years' history of the Peel Act of 1844, the Bank of England has been compelled to ask of the Government a suspension of its terms of incorporation. For the third time the Ministers of the Crown have interposed to save its Charter from legal forfeiture. On Friday, the 11th inst., the Bank had not the wherewithal to continue its payments to depositors, its reserve of notes being so reduced that, without an intimation from the Government of relief it could not have gone on with its business another day. On such an intimation it did proceed with its discounts and payments so close to the point of entire exhaustion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons at midnight on Friday, that the Government had authorized *an over-issue of notes*, and would ask of Parliament the passage of a bill of indemnity for this violation of the Peel Act of 1844.

This, in brief, is *the suspension of the Bank of England* as announced in the news of yesterday morning by the steamer *Cuba*. Our English friends in New-York, or some of them, at least, say the bank has not suspended specie payments. Technically, they are right; but practically the bank on Friday had neither specie nor its once secured notes to continue business twenty-four hours longer. Practically, it was in imminent peril of suspension in its worst phase; for its gold being locked up in the Issue Department, together with £15,000,000 of public stocks for the security of its notes, and its notes being exhausted, the great establishment was at a dead-lock, as it had been on two similar occasions before, in 1847 and 1857. The Peel Act authorized the employment of only £14,000,000 of public stocks, in addition to the gold, in the Issue Department, but as the same act authorized £8,000,000 circulation by the provincial banks of England, without the sixty miles circuit of London, and these banks subsequently surrendered £1,000,000 of this privilege, the one million was transferred by Government to the Bank of England.

From the great peril of Friday, May 11, the bank was rescued by the Ministers of the Crown, by authorizing a suspension of the Peel Act, and an increased issue of notes. The relief to be sure was not to the bank alone, but to the whole financial and trading public. It was absolutely and instantly imperative. It could not be delayed even for the brief forms of a bill of indemnity to be passed through the two Houses of Parliament. The suspension took place on the advice and assurance of Her Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury, Earl RUSSELL, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE, that it should not work a forfeiture of charter.

It has always appeared to us that the governing power of the English system of banking should have persevered in attempting to maintain the exact proportions of the original Peel Act of 1844, which they have now three times failed to keep inviolate. The trade of the Kingdom has been trebled since 1844. The great stimulants to this increase, and indeed to the increase of the commerce of the world, were unknown in 1844, and almost unheard of by Sir ROBERT PEEL when he was removed by death in 1850—we mean the extraordinary gold discoveries in California in 1848–50, and in Australia in 1851–52. The principle of his Bank Act was, perhaps, the best for the time. He believed that £14,000,000 of notes, based on public stocks, in addition to the notes secured by the gold in the Issue Department (and which cannot be used to pay deposits, except by the absolute cancellation of a corresponding amount of notes,) were sufficient for the paper currency of the great establishment, but there is no reason to suppose that had he lived ten or fifteen years longer, or even five years longer, he would have insisted upon the same arbitrary basis, without reference to the rapid and enormous growth of trade. He had already seen the Bank Act once suspended in the famine crisis of 1847, and could not have been a believer in its infallibility, as many of his successors in the administration appear to have been even after the second suspension of 1857.

The old expedients adopted in this case by Mr. GLADSTONE of, provisionally, allowing the temporary addition of £5,000,000 or £10,000,000 to the circulation of the Bank, has probably by this time brought relief, if not commercial ease. And the effect will be, or certainly ought to be, a revision and permanent enlargement of the celebrated Peel Bank Act of 1844.

THE MOTT MUSEUM.—The greatest loss, in many respects, of the fire that began at the Academy of Music on Monday night, was in the destruction of the Surgical Museum in the Medical College adjoining the Academy. This invaluable scientific collection was the lifetime work of the venerable Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, lately deceased. It was owned by him until his death, but had been given over, under certain conditions, to the Medical College and for the benefit of the profession. Money can rebuild the Academy of Music in more than its original splendor; but no money can restore to the world the treasures that were gathered and devised for its benefit by the great American surgeon. In this Museum were collected the pathological and anatomical specimens which thirty or forty or fifty years ago had been the subject of those masterly operations which MOTT first showed to be possible, and which now constitute the glory of surgery. In other departments beside surgery, the MOTT Museum was rich; but in this it was of surpassing value; and in this regard particularly its loss must be pronounced a scientific calamity. Our City and our country are too poor in scientific collections to be able to afford to lose one of this character. Let this incident be a warning to the guardians of the few other scientific collections which we possess. We have a few in this City of great value, though unfortunately they are almost entirely unknown to the general public. They should be secured from danger by being deposited in fire-proof buildings; and in this connection we would say that the proposition to establish a grand Metropolitan Museum in the Central Park, in which, as far as possible, all the scientific, artistic and archæological collections, now scattered through the City, should be brought together for the public use and benefit, is one which those having the matter in charge should bring to realization as speedily as possible.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The Distinguished Statesman's Reception at Home.

Universal Desire to Hear Him on National Affairs.

Important Speech Upon Our Political Condition.

Review of His Speech at Auburn Last October.

What the Government has Effected Toward Reconstruction.

Large Reduction in Our Current National Expenses.

The Supposed Differences Between the Executive and Congress.

What Is Proposed and What Should Be Done.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, May 22.

The visits of Secretary SEWARD to his old home in Auburn, N. Y., are always of public interest. However he may protest and resolve to keep silence, the ardent personal friends of all parties who gather around him always manage to overcome his resolution, and induce him to "give them a speech."

On this occasion, the Secretary had most resolutely determined to keep silence. Wearied with the duties of his high office, he went very quietly away from the busy Capitol, to enjoy a slight respite. But he was not permitted to do so. It happened that just then the renowned Santa Anna landed at New-York, and hid himself slyly in the umbrageous rurality of Elizabethtown in New Jersey. That Mr. SEWARD should pass the miserable Jersey village at or about the same time was enough for Madame Rumor. Within twenty-four hours that veracious old dame had seen Mr. SEWARD and SANTA ANNA bumping heads over a map of North America, and dividing that continent between them (or their respective countries) as coolly as a waiter would carve a mince pie. Of course you know ere this how little truth there was in such a story. But let it pass. Mr. SEWARD is again at home, where he is most heartily welcomed by all parties and all classes. When he left Washington he determined to resist all invitations to speak, but here at Auburn he is not his own man, but the people's man, and the people will not be denied. Hence the abandonment of all his strong resolutions, and hence the elaborate and highly important and interesting speech which follows. As I find that the Associated Press will send an almost verbatim report of Mr. SEWARD's remarks, I need not burden the wires with my own notes.

The address was given this evening in Corning Hall—a very fine room, and, of course, the best in town. At an early hour a large crowd assembled, and at 7½ o'clock Mayor FOWLER was called upon to preside, with the assistance of thirty-six vice-presidents, or one from each State. A committee was chosen to wait upon Mr. SEWARD and conduct him to the rostrum. By this time the hall was as full as possible, and hundreds were seeking outside points where they could see and hear. Upon the appearance of Mr. SEWARD the audience gave expression to the most enthusiastic applause, with many warm evidences of personal welcome. When the excitement was over, the Secretary spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

MY GOOD FRIENDS: Your kind importunity will not avail me as an excuse for speaking, if I ought to keep silence. Perhaps, however, the solicitude which pervades the country may justify us all in conversing upon political questions in a candid and patriotic spirit. We were together here in October last. The national condition has undergone some material changes since that time. We were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders, who so pertinaciously claim to be Democratic, organized with their customary machinery and ovations. They had wisely ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union, which had at last become a glorious success. They thought to undermine the distinctive party of the Union by affecting a new-born admiration for its chief, ANDREW JOHNSON. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours, by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our Administration mottoes of reconciliation upon their newly-wrought banners, and, reorganizing their straggling lines as well as they so hastily could, they vehemently charged on for a partizan, not a patriotic victory. What led the Democratic leaders to make this change was the striking, I may call it, the marvelous phenomenon which was just then exhibited on the scene of the recent rebellion. The whole disloyal community in that blighted and desolated region, accepting the conditions of partial amnesty and the invitations to returning allegiance which were proclaimed by the Administration, all at once renounced the principles, practices and policy of secession and disunion, tendered us a new covenant of loyalty sealed with their oaths, and brought forward with alacrity the remains of their long cherished institution of Slavery, and cheerfully threw them to be burned upon the constitutional altar which they had so newly restored. These unexpected changes in the attitude of political adversaries once so obstinate naturally enough excited suspicions, jealousies and apprehensions among loyal and tried Union men. It was the old case of WILLIAM of Orange, who, having in civil war put down the Tories afterward found it necessary to cede to repenting Jacobites and Papists the right of citizenship. It is the case which has ever occurred and which must forevermore occur as the end of a successful resistance to rebellion. How could Democrats and rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union Administration? This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union Party. It was at that moment that I answered that question by asking others, viz.: How could Democrats and rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contended for, and that you now desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace with its new responsibilities must thenceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconciliation with the restoration at once of the Constitutional symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the ungenerous suspicion that the rebels and their Democratic abettors were only changing their political strategy with traitorous purposes, I argued that with few and marked exceptions they were now to be received and accepted as fellow-citizens and brethren. I urged that this would be safely done, if only the tried friends of the Administration, remaining united and harmonious, and thus retaining their justly-acquired prestige, should themselves promptly and magnanimously secure to the nation the enjoyment of ardently-desired peace and indispensably-required prosperity. For a time the friends of the Union acted upon that policy. The elections everywhere resulted in the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic organization and placed the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON beyond the reach of danger at home or abroad. The work of reconciliation has outrun expectation. Indeed it has never had a parallel in human affairs. With internal commotions and disturbances less serious than those which sometimes attend popular elections in a free country in a time of profound peace, the heretofore disloyal people of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas successively, nay, almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted new constitutions in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They upturned rebellion with all its far-spreading roots and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending Congressional Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolishes slavery thenceforth forever. The people of these States have, at the same time, chosen for themselves, by free and uncontrolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, Judiciaries and municipal authorities. Between the Federal Government and these restored and reorganized State Governments there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than has ever before prevailed between the Union and so many of its members since it was first established. Within the same time the Executive Department of the United States has assumed its functions among the people of these former disloyal States. The State Department speaks for them with their free consent to principalities and powers. The Treasury collects the national imposts and taxes there; the War Department distributes its forces whenever and wherever it seems necessary and expedient to guarantee peace between the inveterate but fast expiring factions. The navy of the United States rides freely in all their reopened ports and harbors; the Post-office circulates through every vein and artery there—the knowledge, which is the revivifying blood of a united republic. The Interior Department pays pensions, protects Indians, sells lands and defrays the expenses of judicial administration. The Attorney-General prosecutes traitors and other disturbers of the peace there before Federal Courts. All this has been done with the active concurrence of the people of those States, absolutely free from military control, while the Army of the United States, instead of being increased, has been reduced from a million and a half of men to some sixty or eighty thousand. The expenses of the Federal Government have been reduced from a million and a half per day to a sum less than the daily receipts of the Treasury, and the great, but in every sense sacred debt of the Union is already perceptibly diminished. Foreign nations have desisted from intervention, and assumed an attitude of conciliation and friendship. The people of the lately disloyal States, desiring to pass the last stage of restoration as speedily as possible, have chosen Senators to represent them in the Senate and members to answer for them in the House of Representatives. Those Representatives are in daily waiting at the Capitol. Through the loyal States industry is more vigorous and effective than ever before. In the lately disloyal States capital and labor combining and coöperating under a free contract system, which to them is altogether new, are beginning with success to obliterate the tracks of ruin and devastation. I do not say that cavil and criticism can find no dark shades to darken this pleasing picture. Irregularities deform every human work, and the telescope reveals to us dark spots even on the surface of the glowing sun. In view of this rapid progress of peace and reconciliation we might well expect to find the country, if not contented, yet cheerful and hopeful as well as grateful to Almighty God. Such, indeed, I conceive to be the real state of the public mind. Many citizens are unprepared to accept the improved situation of affairs. Political zeal gives up reluctantly its contests over the dead past, and stretches morbidly forward to catch the omens of an uncertain future. This habit of apprehension is natural enough, and has its cautionary uses. But, on the other hand, conscience, reason and judgment are the only practical guides of human conduct. We are required by some to discard this guidance, and to believe that the country, North and South, East and West, is in a paroxysm of turbulent excitement, menacing near or remote, some new and fearful revolution. I think that all these fears are born in apprehension and unintentional exaggeration. The feature of affairs which disturbs the public mind is a supposed divergence between the President and the Representatives in Congress of the National Union Party from which he and they have received their respective but co-ordinate powers. I agree that it is altogether easier and altogether more desirable that the work of reconciliation so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union Party, and of the President and Congress as the representatives of that party. I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union Party. It is dear to me, for I am identified with its rapid rise, its majestic progress, and its glorious work. Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union party from the national councils, and see with mortification the great responsibilities to which the party had in that case proved itself unequal, assumed and discharged by some new and yet undeveloped political organization. But President, Congress, statesmen and parties are of no real account, in my estimation, when weighed against the national life. The national life lately hung on the issue of victory won in the war. It now hangs on the issue of reconciliation in peace. The nation must live. It must live forever, whether it receive the needed care in any emergency at the hands of one President, Congress and party, or at the hands of another. I reasoned in this way about the triumph of the war. I reason in the same way now in regard to reconciliation and peace. I expect that a year hence I shall be found to be right now as I am now admitted to have been right one year, two years, three years ago. I do not think, however, that there is any necessity for separation between the President, the Congress and the party of the Union. I admit that the jealousies and suspicions of the last Summer were only temporarily allayed, not extinguished, by the elections of November. They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in inflammatory debates in the Press and popular assemblies. I admit that the National Union Party in Congress has as yet been unable either to accept or reject the councils of the President. A wide and enduring separation cannot, however, be made between Congress and the President without having for its groove a serious difference upon some cardinal political question. At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what the nation needs at the present juncture. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still if not a desolated, at least a disturbed and distracted country. We cannot require more because even if more were desirable. Yet that more is desirable, and must be the study and the work not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our successors hereafter. What, then, does the country actually need? Most persons say restoration. I think it needs no such thing. The country is reconstructed already. It was constructed in 1787. As then constructed it was a Union of thirteen—since multiplied to thirty-six—free, equal, separate, self-acting, and, in regard to internal affairs, self-governing States. We do not reconstruct that which has not been destroyed. There has, indeed, been an attempt at destruction, but it has failed. The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, complete and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed not for eighty years only; nor yet for a time of peace only; nor yet for a period of civil war only; but for all alternating conditions of peace and war, and for all ages and for all time. Others say what the country needs is the restoration of the autonomy of the nation. I think it needs no such thing. We have passed that point. The Southern States during four years were deranged and disorganized equally in their constitutional relations to the Union. They have, however, since that time reorganized. Their organic powers and functions have been renewed, and they have resumed their constitutional relation of allegiance to the Union. What, then, does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just now needs nothing more. It needs, moreover, a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting and those Senators who, being loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate, have been already or may hereafter be elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the rebellion. It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives, who are now acting and loyal members, already elected or to be elected by the people in the same before-mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and nothing more. Of course, I recognize the fact that the separation which exists between the acting Senators and acting Representatives, and those loyal Senators and Representatives who are already or may hereafter be elected in the Southern States, is understood to indicate a corresponding alienation between the constituents of these parties irrespectively; but this does not affect the views I have taken of the case. It only shows that what is wanted in reconciliation between the alienated constituents as well as between separated representatives. Let the reconciliation be made first either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately. The country exhibits at this moment this extraordinary and interesting phenomenon: a nation of States, not only kindred, but allied, yet hostile to each other. For such a condition, mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. We are prepared now to ask: "What hinders the application of that remedy in the Legislative councils?" The President's position is absolutely taken, well defined and universally understood. It is this, namely: That so far and so fast as the unrepresented States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress equally with all other States, and just as well as if there had been no rebellion. The representatives of the National Union Party in Congress do not agree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials. Some are understood to insist that the people of no State ought to reserve the right of secession or disunion; the President says exactly the same thing. A State that should claim to reserve a right of secession could not be loyal. Others contend that after rebellion a State ought not to be accepted which insists upon or readmits the validity of the debts of the rebellion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should insist upon the validity of such debts could not be loyal. Others argue that as a consequence of the abolition of slavery, a change of the basis of representation has become desirable and necessary. This can be done only by amending the Constitution of the United States. While Congress are yet unable to agree among themselves upon the form of such an amendment, the President says: "Let us amend the Constitution so as to proportion representation according to suffrage." This seems to me to be the only essentials of reconciliation. Two of them are already secured by the unrepresented States in their Constitutions. The third is a work of time, requiring the action of three-fourths of the States by amendment of the Constitution. Why, then, the delay of reconciliation by Congress, when they agree upon essentials? With some it may be a matter of temper. They ask why should Congress be expected to agree with the President upon his plan, rather than he be expected to agree with Congress upon a plan to be originated by them? I answer because the President has a plan, and Congress has as yet proposed none—at least, none that is immediately practicable. But in truth it is not a question which of the two, the President or Congress, has devised or shall devise a plan of reconciliation. Neither the President nor Congress could arbitrarily devise and project one in this case. We speak habitually and even flippantly of the policy which the President supports, as if it were a plan that has been conceived and framed in his own brain. It is no such thing. It is a plan which grew up as Topsy—grew out of the unavoidable predestined change from war to peace. What was required was a form of reconciliation that should be reasonably acceptable to both parties, while it should harmonize with returning loyalty and renewed allegiance in the States which were involved in the rebellion, and should, at the same time, secure all parties their exact constitutional rights. Their present plan, like our republican system of government, was devised by nobody in particular, but it presented itself at once to the anxious thoughts of all parties concerned. The Constitution prescribes its chief details. The other portions revealed themselves as inferior mechanism to the engineer, to bring the device into successful movement. Congress is to be expected, therefore, to concur with the President, not in adopting a plan which he was projected, but in accepting with him actually existing overtures of reconciliation in the form in which they have occurred. I think that the proceedings of Congress hitherto indicate, not an ultimate disagreement and failure, but only a procrastination, which, to the impatient, is inconvenient, and to the timid alarming. We are to remember, however, the constitutional checks of legislation. Indeed, Congress is designedly constituted so that it shall not too hastily decide upon any measure. Hence time is always found to be a necessary condition of safe legislation. The Senate, counting only its actual members, consists of fifty persons. They came from twenty-five different States, and individually they are exponents of at least five very different parties, and of multiplied differences of popular opinion prevailing in each of these parties. The House of Representatives, while it is more numerous, is constituted upon the same principle. No measure can be finally adopted by Congress until it has obtained a majority of voices in each house, sitting and discussing it in different chambers. The sentiments, feelings, jealousies, prejudices and ambitions of their constituents, necessarily and justly influence, retard and modify their deliberations and their votes. To one who should be a stranger to our system it must seem more wonderful that Congress ever agree upon any deeply exciting measure than it would seem if they would fail to agree on a plan of reconciliation between constituencies lately so widely divided in civil war. Delay in any enterprise begets new difficulties and embarrassments. There are some partisans among us misguided, I think, although honest, who deprecate an easy and speedy reconciliation. One class of these partisans think that some conditions or forms of reconciliation, other than those upon which the public attention is fixed, are possible, essential and desirable. They advise Congress to demand a concession by the lately disloyal States of a protracted disfranchisement of all persons who have been involved in the rebellion. On the contrary, there can be no reconciliation at all without amnesty in large measure. Even the Divine Government does not ask sinners to repent without promising them forgiveness and restoration. The Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, does not authorize so sweeping an disfranchisement. The class I speak of reply to these arguments, that the rebels cast off the Constitution, and became insolent belligerents; that, therefore, they are not citizens, but conquered enemies. The advocates of reconciliation rejoin that, although the Constitution was in many of its provisions displaced or suspended in the disloyal States by the war, yet it necessarily regains its absolute authority on the return of peace. It takes time to settle this new dispute. Another class of politicians object that the President ought not to have recognized the plan of reconstruction, but on the other hand that he ought to have left it exclusively to the Legislative Department. It belongs, however, to the Executive to conduct war with the means furnished by Congress, and with the executive of all military powers not denied by the Constitution and the laws of nations. The tender of amnesty and pardon by the President, and his invitation to the rebels to return to their constitutional relations, like the proclamation against slavery, were not forbidden by any law of Congress, or by the laws of nations. Congress, nevertheless, retains and reserves all necessary powers over the question of reconciliation, in their reserved and indefeasible right to determine the qualifications of members elected to the respective Houses. Another class of these partisans insist that Congress shall secure the right of suffrage for the African race in the States lately involved in rebellion. Six months has been, perhaps, not unprofitably spent in bringing Congress to accept the fact that the subject of African suffrage has only begun now to be debated, with no prospect that the assent of a Constitutional number of States to an amendment of the Constitution to that effect, could be in any way secured through any form of action which Congress could adopt at the present time. A fourth class of these partisans are so apprehensive of renewed disloyalty in the Southern States, that they would prefer to disfranchise all the people of those States and hold them in the condition of subjugated provinces and territories for an indefinite future period, rather than to accept reconstruction on any terms. Six months' reflection has not been unwisely bestowed by Congress in reaching the conclusion that not only would Territorial or Provincial Government in one-fourth or one-third of the States be more impracticable in itself and more inconsistent with the Constitution than any other form of Government, but that such Provincial or Territorial Government is, of all others, most thoroughly incompatible with the existence even of the Federal Union itself. It was not until after all those topics were expended that a Committee of Congress reached the point at which they made by implication the confession that, rather than agree with the President, it would be expedient and proper at present to shuffle off the question of reconstruction altogether. Such I understand to be the effect of what is called the "third section" in the first article of the Reconstruction Committee's report and their supplemental bill. They do not, however, in so many words insist that reconstruction shall be forever denied, or even that it shall be indefinitely postponed. They have reason for this forbearance. Indefinite postponement in Congressional action is equivalent to absolute rejection. Pressed by this difficulty they content themselves with recommending that representatives in Congress and in the electoral colleges shall only be admitted upon impracticable conditions, and in every case that these representatives shall be excluded until after 1870. But on the other hand, this Congress must adjourn some time this year, and must cease to exist in 1868, and then be succeeded by another Congress. It is seen at once, therefore, that the postponement of reconciliation by this Congress at its present session until 1870 is equivalent to a rejection, so far as their own action is concerned, unless that, being enlightened by the Autumnal elections, they shall conclude to review and reverse their proceedings next Winter.

To this complexion the question of reconciliation in Congress has come; or, if it has not already come to this complexion, it must come before the present Congress shall expire. Either loyal representatives, coming from States that stand in an attitude of loyalty to the Union, must now be admitted, or we have not only no reconciliation, except through an appeal to the people in future popular elections. Upon such a question we may patiently and hopefully await the final decision of Congress. No Congress, I think, could be inconsiderate enough to leave the question in that fearful shape. A failure of reconciliation for an indefinite period would and could be nothing less than a practical abandonment of the nation to the rebellion. It would be division and revolution; it would be Mexican or French anarchy. The people of the United States justly fear, abhor and detest disunion, revolution and anarchy. Neither hope nor fear, nor anger, nor revenge, nor ambition, nor any height nor depth, nor any other creature can separate them from this inherent life saving love of Union. The experience of the war has convinced the rebels of this truth. It has convinced the whole outside world, and it will not fail in due time to convince all the people of the loyal States and all their loyal representatives in Congress of the same great truth. I can now speak of another misguided class who love turbulence and willingly sow the seeds of discord. These represent to loyal Union people that the President has been, and is unfaithful to his party, and, of course, as they represent, unfaithful to cardinal principles of public policy which that party cherishes. First, Congress proposed a bill to enlarge and continue the bureau which was established during the war for the protection of freedmen or emancipated slaves. The President withheld his assent from the bill. It was immediately argued that the President proposed with unnecessary inhumanity and cruelty to abandon the freedmen to oppression and persecution by their former masters, and thus to render positive the restoration of slavery. The result of the discussion, however, established in the public mind a clear conviction that slavery can never in any case be renewed in this or any other Christian country; that the Freedmen's Bureau in a state of peace is not only unconstitutional, but that it is desirable and necessary only as a temporary measure during the civil war and the transition from war to peace; that its organization, which was adequate during the war, is consequently competent during the transition from war to peace, and that it has with his hearty coöperation a legal duration for one year for all just, necessary and practical purposes. The passage of the so-called Civil Rights Bill constitutes a second incident which the advocates of discord seek to improve. Besides the emancipation of the slaves and the complete abolition of Slavery, the majority of Congress deemed it necessary, constitutional and wise to pass some law to counteract supposed or apprehended legislation in the lately disloyal States by which those States might discriminate between white and colored citizens. The bill consists of two parts, one of which declares that all persons who are born in the United States and owe allegiance to no foreign power are citizens, without discrimination of race or color, and another which confers powers upon United States Courts and civil and military officers to oppose and arbitrarily annul and defeat the legislative and judicial proceedings of the States in the administration of justice where the equal rights of a particular class of persons are alleged to be invaded. The President withheld his approval from the first part of this law upon the grounds that it was unnecessary in his judgment—an abstraction open to misconstruction. He disapproved of the second part of the law, because it was not merely incongruous, but inconsistent with the rights and powers which the Constitution necessarily and wisely leaves to be exercised by the several States. But he at the same time offered to concur with Congress in any constitutional measure which should be required for the protection of freedmen in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States. Congress adhered to its bill and it became a law. The President could not forget, I am sure I shall never forget the pestilentials fruits of the fugitive slave law and the Dred Scott decision. They were insidious and onerous, because they unnecessarily arrayed Federal Courts and officers in conflict with the authorities of the States upon questions of individual rights of property and liberty. There is no soundness at all in our political system if the personal or civil rights of each member of the State, white or black, free-born or emancipated, native born or naturalized, is not more secure under the administration of State Government than they could be under the administration of the National Government. Harmony is essential to Union, but harmony is impossible to the citizens if every State is not left free from constitutional intervention in their civil rights by the Federal Government. The Civil Rights Bill relates on the late Slaveholding Bill now after slavery has ceased to exist, the very aggression which, through the Fugitive Slave Law, the Slave States committed upon the Free States. I, for one, am not proposing now, or ever, to carry sectional ambitions into the field of National Legislation. The President, nevertheless, acquiesces in the law of Congress. How, then, shall he be condemned for infidelity to his political principles or associations? The Colorado case is the third incident which the discordant seek to turn to their advantage. Five years ago Congress in view of the detection of the eleven States which were carried into the rebellion, authorized the people of Colorado, then understood to be 40,000 in number, to form a constitution for a State. The people, by a majority of three to one, refused to accept the privilege. Last year, when the people were reduced by emigration to two-thirds of their former number, a party without any legal authority, held an irregular election, and obtained a majority of one hundred and thirty-five, out of less than six thousand votes for accepting the privilege of a State Government, which they had rejected a year before. Congress passed a bill which proposed their admission into the Union. The President withheld his approval on the ground that the few inhabitants of Colorado Territory are already exercising all the necessary and beneficent powers of self-government; that the late irregular election furnished only equivocal proof of their desire to come into the Union; and that in principle, communities having less than one-fourth of the population required by law for the election of one member of Congress ought not, without some extraordinary reason, to be admitted to an equality of political power with the States which have a population four times, five times, ten times, or one hundred times greater. The dissent by the President from the action of Congress, while it was clearly within the province of the Executive Department, was at the same time as just, as well considered and as loyal as the action of Congress in passing the bill. In two of the instances mentioned, Congress, according to the forms of the Constitution, have, or at least seem to have, surrendered their own convictions and accepted those of the President. Let me say now, that all three of these messages, in which the President declined to concur with Congress, are purely extraneous instances, and have no necessary or real bearing upon the question of reconstruction. I think it may be now assumed that the President has neither sought, nor made, nor accepted any occasion for disagreeing from Congress; and that so far as the purely incidental legislation to which I have referred is concerned, he was loyal to its principles and to the national cause as Congress or any of its members can claim to be. The sowers of discord further insist that the representatives who have come from the unrepresented States are actually disloyal. It is agreed on all hands that disloyal representatives ought not to be in any case admitted. Congress, however, has the constitutional right and power to exclude all such representatives not only from the States unrepresented, but from any other State. When, therefore, a Senator or Representative from one of the unrepresented States presents his credentials to the body to which he has been elected, he offers himself as any other member does for a trial upon the question of his loyalty and allegiance. It belongs to Congress to prescribe the form of the trial and the evidence of loyalty it will demand. In accordance with this principle and in view of exactly this occasion, Congress has heretofore established two test oaths, one a general oath of fidelity and allegiance, the other a special one, disavowing and repudiating all connection with Disunion or Rebellion. These laws are general. They require every member to subscribe to them; they are required to be presented to every claimant to a seat, and yet the members from Tennessee and Arkansas have been six months asking to have these oaths tendered to them for their subscription, and have been denied. It would seem that they could be justly denied only on the ground that in subscribing to the oaths the claimants would commit a fraud and a perjury. Not only is there a legal presumption to the contrary, but every intelligent man the community admits the proved loyalty, fidelity and constancy of all the members who have come from Tennessee and from Arkansas. The apology for the denial is that although the members now chosen are loyal, yet that they might become disloyal after being admitted. Is it necessary to say that the same subterfuge may be equally resorted to in the case of every other member of Congress. The suspicion is illogical and unwarranted by the Constitution. And even if it were both constitutional and logical, Congress has still the reserved but absolute power to expel the member whenever he shall have become unfaithful, or falter in his allegiance. The advocates of dissolution, pressed by these facts, resort to the argument that although it is true that the representatives who have come from Tennessee and Arkansas are loyal, and can meet conscientiously and loyally every test which Congress has prescribed or can prescribe, and although they may be expected to remain loyal themselves, yet that among those who have come from other unrepresented States there are persons who cannot take the test oaths, and are therefore properly held to be disloyal. The reply is obvious. Let all other disloyal claimants from other States be rejected; but in any case admit the loyal representatives of Tennessee and Arkansas. Still Congress excludes the loyal, grouping them in one indiscriminate mass with the disloyal. This course of the opposition has failed to be satisfactory, and therefore new arguments must be found. One of these is that although the present representatives are loyal, the terms for which they were elected will some day expire, and they may be followed by disloyal successors. The same argument would affect every seat in both Houses of Congress, because, although the constitutional presumption in favor of loyalty in the several States always remains good. Yet no one can absolutely guarantee that any one State or district in the United States may not, at some future time, send a disloyal Representative. We all see clearly that the question is not of what is past, nor yet of what is future, judged by any standard of patriotism and loyal, that the whole Congress could accept some districts in every State; and many of the States have at times heretofore suffered themselves to be represented by disloyal men and any one or all of them may consent to be represented by disloyal men hereafter. The only sure way to guard against this imaginary danger would be to dispense with Congress altogether. That the advocates of dissension seem to arrive at the conclusion that our entire system of Republican Government is an absurd failure. What, then, is my conclusion? It is one at least that will be permitted to harmonize with my past life. I am hopeful—hopeful of the President—hopeful of the Congress—hopeful of the National Union Party—hopeful of the unrepresented States—hopeful of the whole people, and hopeful of the continued favor of Almighty God. When I shall return here from the field of public service, and shall come to mingle once more in your quiet and peaceful pursuits, I desire and hope then to be able to look with renewed affection and pride upon our beloved country. I hope that then, while I remember how fearfully within our own time she has been beset, besieged and beaten, I shall nevertheless be able to say to all her enemies, at home as well abroad:

> "Compass her walls in solemn pomp—
> Your eyes quite round her cast—
> Count all her towers, and see if there
> You find one stone displaced."

The Independent Order of Good Templars.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 22.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North American Independent Order of Good Templars is now in session at Boston. The meeting is presided over by Hon. S. D. HASTINGS, of Wisconsin. Representatives from nearly all the Northern and Western States, as well as from the Canadas, are present.

THE CHIEF ORGANIZER.

WHO IS STEPHENS?

Curious History of the Great C. O. I. R.—His Family and His Antecedents—His Adventures with Smith O'Brien in 1848.

From the Brockville (Canada) Monitor.

At the present moment the most prominent man—i. e. the man most talked about on this continent—is unquestionably JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R., that is, Chief Executive Irish Republic, who landed in New-York on last Thursday week from France, where he had remained for about a month after his escape from Ireland in a fishing boat. For the time being President JOHNSON and his right-hand man, SEWARD, and even Gen. GRANT, are one and all eclipsed by the Irish refugee. His origination of the Fenian folly in Ireland, his arrest, his romantic escape from Richmond Bridewell, and his equally romantic passage to France from the Irish coast, have surrounded him with a halo of notoriety which will give Yankeedom a new sensation to write and talk about for a few days. But who is JAMES STEPHENS? The Stephens family are old residents of the City of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and ever regarded there as the staunchest of Protestants. The father of JAMES STEPHENS was a dyer by trade, and had his dye-house on John-street in the city alluded to; his uncle was, and we believe still is, a sexton of the ancient Anglican Cathedral of St. Canice, in the same city, while another uncle is a printer by trade, and worked for a number of years in the office of the Kilkenny *Moderator*, during the proprietorship of Mr. DENROCHE, now dead. He afterward started a small job office on his own account, but not being very successful, came to this country, and worked in Brockville for a few months, some three years since. It will thus be seen that STEPHENS comes of a decent Protestant connection in the lower walks of life. The father, the dyer, was the best off of the whole family, and was enabled to give JAMES a tolerably good education at the ancient endowed grammar school of the city of his birth, and which grammar school is so pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful Nore, and within plain view of the lordly castle of the Ormonds. Circumstances threw STEPHENS in the way of SMITH O'BRIEN, and visionary and excitable he entered into the wild plans of the latter, and was out with him in his brief and inglorious rising of 1848, which received its quietus at Ballingary, a village in Tipperary, and close to the border of the county Kilkenny. More fortunate than his leader, Stephens, although slightly wounded, managed to escape to France. His liberal education now stood him in good stead, and becoming a careful student of the French language at Paris he bye-and-bye returned to Ireland most competent to teach it. As a French teacher he had ready access to many respectable families in the City of Dublin and vicinity, and it is said that he even taught the daughters of Judge KEOGH, who recently tried so many of his treasonable friends. But the result of SMITH O'BRIEN's rising in 1848 had not cured him of his revolutionary ideas, which speedily assumed a Fenian complexion. With his arrest and flight to America the public are already acquainted.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Signor FOSSATI'S *matinee* to-day introduces a new Spanish opera, to which we have already referred. The programme is otherwise interesting, and the attendance will, we hope, be equal to the occasion.

IRVING HALL.—Signor GAGLIANO gave his first concert here last evening. The Hall was not very well filled, owing perhaps to the smouldering ruins of the Academy, which were an irresistible attraction to the public. Signor GAGLIANO plays upon the musical glasses—a series of tumblers arranged in an oaken box, and put into vibration by the tips of the fingers. The musical result is therefore pleasant and amateurish. The instrument cannot, we think, take any prominent place in the concert room. If it were capable of this expansion it would certainly receive it from Signor GAGLIANO, who plays with much clearness, precision and musical effect. Ordinarily, the "musical glasses" have found their way into the hands of charlatans. Signor GAGLIANO is a musician, and delivers a melody with true artistic feeling and emphasis.

Signor MAZZOLENI sang superbly, and was ably supported by Mlle. ORTALANI and Signor ANTONUCCI, both of whom were in excellent voice.

CHANFRAU IN BROOKLYN.—The sale of seats for Friday and Saturday nights commences this morning at the Brooklyn Academy. Mr. CHANFRAU will appear in the "Streets of New-York" on Friday, and in "Sam and Mose" on Saturday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Butler Elected Maj.-Gen. of the State Militia—Anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 22.

The Senate elected to-day Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Lowell, to be Major-General of the Massachusetts State Militia under the new militia organization.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its anniversary meetings to-day, Hon. IRA HARRIS, of New-York, President of the Society. The President made an interesting address, in which he indicated his purpose of retiring from the office of President which was conferred on him four years ago, at the death of Gov. BRIGGS. It was the highest honor he had ever received from his brethren, but he knew there were men as able and who could give more time to the duties of the position.

Reports of the committees were read and accepted. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts of the year $170,000; expenses $173,000. The missionary labors of the Society in foreign countries appear to progress favorably.

MARYLAND.

Appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 22.

WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., has resigned his position as Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was yesterday appointed by President JOHNSON Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, in the place of JOHN L. FINALAY, whose appointment was recently rejected by the Senate. As an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Mr. SMITH has long been widely known and highly esteemed.

THE FENIANS.

A Landing on Indian Island—The British War Steamer Appears Upon the Scene—The Fenians Retreat.

EASTPORT, Me., Tuesday, May 22.

Two boats, loaded it is supposed with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged.

The British war steamer *Niger* steamed for Campo Bello, the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated.

No further particulars as yet.

The Last of the Revolutionary Heroes.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 22.

SAMUEL COOK, the last of the Revolutionary heroes, died, on Sunday night, in Clarendon, Orleans County, at the age of one hundred and two years. He was born in Plymouth, Vermont. At the age of seventeen, he entered the army of the Revolution; first, in the dragoons, and then in the infantry, under Col. SHELDEN. Mr. COOK was three years in the army; was present at the surrender of CORNWALLIS, at Yorktown, and took an honorable discharge at the close of the war, signed by Gen. WASHINGTON. Mr. COOK came to Western New-York, to reside, more than thirty years ago. He has been in feeble health for a year or two past, but up to 1864 was quite active.

The funeral of Mr. COOK will take place on Wednesday, from the residence of his son, in Clarendon, with military and masonic honors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Albany; S. E. Marvin, Albany, and Senator Dickson, Washington, are at the Fifth-av. Hotel. Ex-Mayor Joseph M. Wightman, Boston; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Hon. John H. Reynolds, Albany; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia, and Hon. Geo. M. Cass, Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Mayor John Butterfield, Utica; J. Rogers, Newburgh; Mayor McQuade, Utica; Hon. J. P. Stockton, Trenton, and J. H. Bartelle, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Maj.-Gen. C. B. Stuart, Geneva, is at the St. Denis Hotel. H. K. Thatcher, acting Rear-Admiral, United States Navy, M. Holbrook, Esq., New-Orleans; Paymaster Whalen, United States Navy, and Ensign Phillips, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS WIFE.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, CHARLES G. DENNING, residing in Eighty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was accidentally shot by his wife as he sat at dinner. Mrs. DENNING pointed a revolver at her husband in a playful manner, when it exploded, the ball taking effect in his neck. Dr. McGanon was called in, who pronounced the wound not dangerous. The husband was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

THE GEOLOGICAL PROBABILITIES OF THE NOACHIAN DELUGE.—Dr. E. P. STEVENS will deliver a lecture on "The Geological Probabilities of the Noachian Deluge," at the Western Branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, No. 75 Varick-street, this evening.

FASHION COURSE.—The great trot takes place this day at the Fashion Course, Long Island, between the noted brown stallion, George M. Patchen, Jr., and the bay stallion, Commodore Vanderbilt. Such two celebrities will doubtless attract a large assemblage of visitors.

THE ORPHEONISTS AND CHARITY CHILDREN'S SINGING FESTIVAL.—This festival, which was to have taken place June 1 at the Academy of Music, will be held on two successive days—June 1 and 2—at the large hall of the Cooper Union.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-AVENUE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at No. 94 Greenwich-avenue, occupied as a dwelling by ROBERT PUGSLEY. The flames were soon extinguished, causing a damage of $100 to the roof.

THE ORPHANS OF CHARLESTON.—A concert for the Orphans of Charleston, S. C., will be given under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, at Irving Hall, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE COMMISSIONER OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—Last evening at a meeting of the delegates from the different Fire Companies, Mr. WALTER BARRE, Jr., was elected Fire Commissioner, in place of JOSEPH H. KETCHUM, resigned. The full term is five years, and Mr. KETCHUM having served one year, Mr. BARRE will occupy the office for the remainder of the term. The vote was as follows: Total number, 65. BARRE, 45; ISRAEL D. VETSOR, 16; JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, 1; Blanks, 3. Mr. BARRE having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected. Mr. VETSOR was not a candidate at this election, and his name was used without his consent. He had no desire whatever for the office.

THE LATE PRESTON KING.—The inquest on the body of Hon. PRESTON KING was concluded yesterday. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said PRESTON KING came to his death by jumping from the ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingston* into the North River, and drowning, on the 13th of November, 1865, while laboring under a state of temporary insanity."

A Northern "Seamstress" in Texas.

Mr. JAMES L. MALONE, writing from San Marcus, Texas, April 22, 1866, says: "Five years ago I bought one of your machines at Austin, Texas. It has been running ever since; and has done the sewing for a family of thirty-five persons—besides, I might say, for a settlement. It has never had but one needle broken, and that was caused by a knot in the thread. My wife says it has done one thousand dollars' worth of sewing for her. It has never been out of order in any way, or cost one dime for repairs. *Our machine is always at work, while others are at the repair-shop!* EVERY FAMILY here WANTS YOUR MACHINE."—[Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.]—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Those who seek the shades of Hoboken on Sunday to imbibe "Jersey Lightning," should wisely remain at home and enjoy KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Everybody Should Practice Economy in All Things.—One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all druggists.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

It is notorious at the Custom-house that the importation of European perfumery has ceased under the present revenue laws. Do not be cheated with the wretched imitations. Use PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, with which no toilet extract concocted either at home or abroad can vie.—*Salem Standard.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is now acknowledged to be the safest and surest cure for Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for the pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 38 Dey-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA,
General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hygienic Wine is made of a very fine pure foreign wine; is indorsed by the most eminent physicians, and is the only healthful tonic known. All who try it pronounce it to be the finest and most delicious tonic in the country. It is an imported article. Sold everywhere. Depot No. 33 Broadway. For sale at CASWELL, MACK & CO., 5th-av. Hotel.

A Promenade Through the Long Vista of new styles of CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, at GENIN'S No. 513 Broadway, will convince any tasteful mother that the assortment is peerless in this country, and that the figures affixed to the fabrics are remarkably reasonable.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 13 Bowery.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLER, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, heartburn. Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

The Most Wonderful Medicine ever known to man is METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine—A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE THREAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"—sent free, with sample of work. No. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Piles, Itching Piles—Positively cured, also blind and bleeding piles, [illegible] salt-rheum and all diseases of the skin by the [illegible], as a trial will prove. For sale by all respectable druggists. Sent by mail for sixty cents.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, Agents. ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH IS A PRESERVER of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

A Perfect Horse Ointment.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galls, Cuts, Nail Pricks, Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains. 50 cents a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Important.

The celebrated Broadway Hat, with the Patent Gutta Percha Band, introduced by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway, will be opened and for sale on and after THURSDAY, the 25th inst., by all the fashionable hatters in the United States.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

We challenge the world to find a house ever robbed protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Six years' experience without a failure speaks volumes. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Cholera Specific.—A Sure Preventive and cure. Perfectly reliable in all cases. For particulars, address (inclosing stamp) C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Keeseville, N. Y.

A. A.—Dr. Lankworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

"L'Email de Paris," the Exquisite beautifier, indorsed by beautiful and refined ladies, for removing freckles, tan and all discolorations, leaving it white and transparent.

"L'Email de Paris" is Distinct From all other preparations. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, sole agent.

"L'Email de Paris," the Exquisite Skin preparation, mailed by addressing JARED & RENE.

MARRIED.

HERBERT—SMITH.—On Tuesday, May 22, by Rev. Mr. Gates, of New-York, [illegible] W. HERBERT, of Boston, and CHARLOTTE H., daughter of Robert L. Smith, of Jamaica, L. I.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SEELEY—PRICE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. J. Canfield, assisted by Rev. [illegible], of Hartford, Conn., EDWARD S. SEELEY and MARY E. PRICE. No cards.

WETMORE—VAN WINKLE.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, WM. W. WETMORE, Jr., and Miss H. VAN WINKLE, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 22, EMMA P. SANFORD, wife of Edwin M. Brown, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the school officers of the Twelfth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 24, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARTON.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday, May 21, Mrs. JANE BARTON, widow of Samuel Barton, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

CROSSMAN.—On Monday, May 21, after a long and severe illness, MARIA, eldest daughter of James W. and Catherine A. Crossman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Attorney-st.

DALL.—On Monday morning, May 21, Capt. WM. L. DALL, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, S. A. Durbrow, No. 128 East 30th-st.

☞ San Francisco and Oregon papers please copy.

ELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARTHA [illegible] ELLS, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Classon-av., corner of Bergen-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Take Fulton-av. cars.

FERGUSSON.—On Tuesday, May 22, JAMES FERGUSSON, M. D., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late father-in-law, Joel Conklin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1[illegible] West 42d-st.

☞ Richmond and Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

GRAVES.—On Monday morning, May 21, HENRY GRAVES, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Wm. H. Graves, in Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday at 10½ o'clock A. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30. The friends are invited to attend without further notice.

GESNER.—On Monday night, May 21, MARGARET, wife of George Weltden Gesner, and daughter of the late Benjamin Allen, LL. D., of Hyde Park, New-York.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday morning, May 23, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NASH.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 22, CLARA, wife of James S. Nash, third daughter of the late Warren Gilbert, of Palisades, N. Y.

Her relatives and those of her husband, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the North Congregational Church of Bridgeport, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-Haven Railroad Company's Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 and 12:15.

PALMER.—At Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, May 22, GEORGIANNA NELSON, youngest daughter of George N. and Susan J. Palmer, aged 13 months.

ROBERTSON.—On Monday, May 21, MARY, wife of GEORGE ROBERTSON, and daughter of the late James Struthers, in her 52d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 151 West 13th-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, May 20, at Newburgh, N. Y., WILLIAM E., son of G. F. and M. V. A. Thomas, in the 17th year of his age.

His friends and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Carlton-av. and Warren-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, the 23d inst.

WHITEHEAD.—At his late residence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 22, WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of William Hand, Samuel B. Ladd and Dr. Wm. Gilfillan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, May 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on its arrival at Harlem.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 22.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-st., five feet seven or eight inches high, dark hair, goatee, no whiskers, stout built, no hat, no coat, black cloth pants, dark vest, white shirt, shoes, cotton shoe strings, comforter around the neck; in water about three months.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 23.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Bedloe's Island; been in water about two months; supposed to be a 'longshoreman. Body at Bellevue dead house.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 24.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, five feet seven or eight inches high, light eyes, sandy hair, sandy whiskers, stout built, no hat, black frock coat, black pants, light vest, white shirt, check woolen under shirt, cotton drawers, good boots; found on his person silver watch, pocket-book containing $2 [illegible], brass door key; been in water about one week. About thirty-five years of age.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS SO STIMULATE all the interior powers of the system, that every poison or impurity is forced from the blood into the bowels, and thus passes off; recent cases of sickness will often be cured by the effect of six or eight Brandreth Pills, which, when the operation is full and complete, leaves the blood as free from poisonous or unhealthy matter as that of a new-born babe. In colds, inflammatory diseases, and even in cholera, these pills [illegible] sooner than all other remedies, because they take from the blood and bowels the matters upon which pains, cramps and aches depend for continuance.

Capt. Isaac Smith, of Sing Sing, was cured by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, taken according to directions, cured him of a very severe bronchial affection, after other means had failed, and he wishes his numerous friends to know the fact.

BRANDRETH PILLS PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

Sold also by all druggists. See my name on Government stamp, without which no pills are genuine.
B. BRANDRETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On account of the indisposition of [illegible], the [illegible] will continue until Friday, [illegible], to commence at 2 P. M.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y. [illegible]

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH ELLERY'S INDIA-RUBBER PAINT, and warranted; from 1½ to 2 cents per foot. Send for circular.
ELLERY & McCARTIN, No. 233 Grand-st.

THOS. A. WILMURT,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, &c.,
NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST.,
THIRD DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

☞ SIXTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE above business on Broadway affords a guaranty that orders given to him will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REMOVAL.
SHIFFER & CO.
Invite attention to the removal of their
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
INDIA RUBBER AND FANCY GOODS,
to No. 718 Broadway,
corner of Washington-place.

WHY IS ASIATIC CHOLERA FATAL?

Thousands supposed to die of cholera and other malarious epidemics are killed by insane medication. In the cholera season of 1849, patients treated according to the regular formula, with brandy, opium, rhubarb and calomel, died in multitudes, while in every case where RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was promptly given, the sufferer was instantaneously relieved and subsequently recovered. Why was this? Simply because this peerless vegetable medicine is an equable stimulant, disinfectant, counter irritant, anodyne, tonic, sudorific, and in cases of uncontrollable cholera an astringent. It does not lock disease up in the system as opium does, nor fire the brain like brandy, nor irritate the stomach and bowels like the drastic purgatives; but it infuses fresh vitality into every internal and external vessel and organ, and enables nature by a supreme effort to subdue the morbid influences of disease.

The wise and prudent, if cholera prevails, will not wait until seized with the pestilence before using the READY RELIEF, but will take a teaspoonful in water three or four times a day during its prevalence as an epidemic. Those who take this precaution will not be seized with Asiatic Cholera. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

HYGIENIC WINE.

This Tonic, acknowledged by all to be the *ne plus ultra* of tonics, has taken the people by surprise.

It is pronounced by physicians to be the only healthful Bitters in the market.

FOR LADIES

nothing is so acceptable. It soothes the nerves, animates the blood, and imparts health and strength to the system.

BE NOT DECEIVED

by the nostrums scattered throughout the land, prepared from vile whiskies.

HYGIENIC WINE is a pure wine, containing those medicinal properties approved by physicians.

It is an imported article, and is the finest and most delicious and effective tonic known.

Depot No. 33 Broadway. Sold at CASWELL, MACK & CO.'S, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and everywhere.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT, for dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver derangements; purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 180 Franklin-st. Agents:
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
[illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.
JENKINS & BABCOCK, No. [illegible].
HELMBOLD'S, next to Metropolitan Hotel.
JNO. W. SHEDDEN, No. [illegible] Bowery, and all respectable druggists. Price $1 per jar.

YELLOW PINE LUMBER.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Extensive arrangements having been made in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, for the sawing and shipping of yellow pine lumber, the subscriber is prepared to negotiate the filling of orders to any extent with dispatch, and at prices as low or lower than white pine is now furnished by the saw-mills at the North.
GEO. W. PECK,
Broker in Lumber, No. 110 Wall-st.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 405 Broadway, New-York.
No. 13 Norfolk-st.,
Manchester, England.
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND CANES.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The corner-stone of this Hospital will be laid on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 3 P. M., on 4th-av. and 50th-st., near Columbia College, with appropriate ceremonies. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 22 East 23d-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, NO. 643 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., dealers in all first-class Sewing Machines. Persons purchasing machines of us will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days, without extra charge. Machines of all kinds exchanged and to rent.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GENTEEL FURNITURE will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence, No. [illegible]-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling, such as brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, curtains, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, china and glass ware, cutlery, one splendid black walnut extension table (Hobbe's make), metallic slide, kitchen utensils, &c.

DR. SHERWOOD, NO. 540 BROADWAY, New-York, has trusses which will cure hernia in all cases below middle life. An umbilical truss that never fails to please. Supporters for the abdomen, the uterus and the anus the easiest ever worn. Suspensory and ladies' monthly bandages at wholesale or retail.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—18 illustrations, $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE

Will be ready early to-morrow morning. It will contain poems, essays, reviews, literary notes, correspondence, sketches of publishers, art and editorials. "What they are doing" will give an account of the doings of a large number of authors.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES,
NEW EDITION.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st.,
Boston, Mass.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE ELEVENTH EDITION
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KENT'S COMMENTARIES
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AMERICAN LAW.
4 vols., 8vo., $20.
Edited by Hon. G. F. COMSTOCK.

Also, recently published:

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REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES. 8vo.

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ENGLISH CRITICISM
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR'S POPULAR NOVEL,
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[From the London Spectator, April 28.]

"Not without faults, but with a power and fascination of its own that [illegible] the [illegible] picture of American rural life and labor, and that [illegible] tone of intellectual independence and self-reliance which distinguish it from its contemporaries [illegible]. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S book is [illegible] reading and a great rest after the [illegible] of even the better kind of English novels."

This is one of the most successful books of the day. The [illegible] thousand is nearly exhausted, and tenth thousand in press.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 40 Broome-st.,
(for G. P. PUTNAM,)
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THIS DAY—IN SMALL 8VO. VELLUM CLOTH beveled boards. Price $1 75.
THE DEAN'S ENGLISH:
A Criticism on The Dean of Canterbury's Essays on "The Queen's English," by GEORGE WASHINGTON MOON, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

On THURSDAY, uniform with the above, a newer and cheaper edition of
THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.
By HENRY ALFORD, D. D., Dean of Canterbury.
STRAHAM & CO., Publishers, No. 139 Grand-st., and sold by all booksellers.
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JUST PUBLISHED.
CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CATARRH,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY MEDICATED INHALATIONS,
BY H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

This is a beautiful octavo volume of about 250 pages, bound in extra cloth, and illustrated with colored lithographs and engravings.

The work explains the author's mode of practice, and contains a large number of cases successfully treated, many of whom were in advanced stages of consumption, and regarded beyond the power of cure. The chapters upon diseases of the throat, nasal catarrh and tubercular diseases of the lungs, cannot fail to be deeply interesting to a very large class of our citizens, especially such as are suffering from or threatened with any of these maladies.

The important and useful information it contains on the art of preserving health, and for the prevention and cure of those frequent attacks of respiratory diseases so common and universally fatal in this country, makes it a work of great value, not only to the professional man, the consumptive invalid, but to every family circle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Journal.

Dr. Dillenback has a high reputation for his successful treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by Medicated Inhalations, and, from facts within our knowledge, we think his reputation is well deserved. Thoroughly educated in his profession, and basing his practice upon the most approved school of medicine, he has given to the public and to his medical brethren, the rare results of his long and successful experience in the volume now before us. The work must be of great value both to the professional man and the general reader, and we have no doubt will tend to prevent, as well as promote, the cure of many cases of throat and lung disease.

From the Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dillenback speaks from experience, and with candor. With these diseases the author has had a large and successful experience. The latter part of the volume is devoted to "Cures demonstrating the curative power of Medicated Inhalation in Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs," examples which have come under his observation, and which the patients describe with minuteness in their own language. The beautiful paper, and the fine typographical appearance of the work, render it a model of neatness.

From the Worcester Spy.

Dr. Dillenback has become distinguished as one of the ablest advocates and most extensive practitioners of the system of Medicated Inhalations for diseases of the throat and lungs. The work before us is a scientific defence of the system, divested as much as possible of the technicalities of science, so as to adapt it to the comprehension of the general reader. As such, it has strong claims on the public and the profession, for, in a question so essentially vital to the well-being of the community, it is important that it be thoroughly investigated and well understood.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Medical Inhalation is fast becoming the orthodox mode of treating Consumption, Bronchitis, and other affections of the throat and lungs. This volume contains a clear and full exposition of the causes and nature of these diseases, and the correct mode of their treatment. Dr. Dillenback has given his exclusive attention to this class of disorders, and is rightly considered by the profession as the highest authority in everything appertaining to their management.

Dr. Dillenback's Work can be obtained at WILLIAM WOOD & CO.'S, No. 61 Walker-st., LINDSAY & BLACKISTON, Philadelphia, and of the author.

Dr. Dillenback attends to the examination and treatment of all diseases of the Chest, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, &c., at his New-York office, No. 113 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK,
A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE,
SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM,
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

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"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so impressively recorded.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 12th Mar., 1866.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful [illegible] of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can present such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices, and it is a record which must be ever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

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"It is a rare and wonderful record."

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"It is a noble testimony to Christian patriotism."

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"It is a trophy of the book-making art."

The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is most desirable to own and prize."

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"It is well worth the price asked for it."

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The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the reasonable price of TWENTY DOLLARS.

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GLASS LETTERS—EUROPEAN STYLE. Neatly gilded, numbers, &c., for signs, store windows, [illegible]. GLASS LETTER COMPANY, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

SHERMAN HOUSE—NO. [illegible] BROOME ST., NEAR Broadway. This new hotel is now open, and is conducted on the European plan. The rooms will be let in suits, or single, to gentlemen, permanent or transient.

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OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the [illegible] day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

[illegible]	Robert L. Kennedy,
[illegible] Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
	O. DeF. Grant.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONFORMITY with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in contracts or mortgages of purchasers. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they will receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportion, and will give preference to those whose offers are most favorable.
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
A. F. [illegible],
Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, April [illegible], 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 18[illegible], and due May 1, 18[illegible], will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.
For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, April [illegible], 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1863, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, [illegible] Jersey City, [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL [illegible] western Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—[illegible] OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Brooklyn [illegible] Company, [illegible] July 1, 187[illegible] [illegible] H. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—1,000 SHARES of Brooklyn City [illegible] Railroad Company Stock. W. L. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON CANADA—CANADA BANK notes bought and sold, by HARRISON, GARTH & CO., No. 12 New-st.

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THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY (on mutual plan)

Will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.

The capital of the Company is fixed at $2,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable gas-works, and lay down street and service pipes to meet a fair competition with other gas companies in every part of the City of New-York. This Company has purchased all the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and now offer to the citizens of New-York an opportunity to subscribe to the stock of the Company, which has just been organized for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island with a cheap and brilliant gas, which can be used either for illumination or as a fuel, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be at night as light as day.

The mutual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, allowing a dividend of 10 per cent., having been improved upon, it is particularly urgent upon gas-consumers to be the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and beautiful light, but participating in the business of gas-making, and having a direct common interest in the welfare of the Company.

Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with gas produced from coal, and its exemption from offensive odors, the great economy of the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than the former—will commend itself to general use, and supply a new, convenient and economical fuel for culinary and laundry purposes. Gas consumers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars will be given.

T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 21, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. E. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,000,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 62 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock M., to vote on the proposition to reduce the capital stock of this Company to $400,000, and also distribute the 10,000 shares of capital stock remaining unissued.

(Signed)
THOS. STEVENSON,
J. G. HITCHCOCK,
ISAAC STEVENS,
D. C. SPENCER,
STILES JOHNSON,
ALEX. M. LESLEY,
Majority of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and will remain open until the full amount of the authorized capital stock of said Company is subscribed.
M. F. MERRITT,
J. S. HOMANS, JR.,
JOHN R. SMITH,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 2, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 13th June inclusive.
CHARLES D. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, and of three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, from 12 till 1 o'clock. By order.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day.
F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO. 26, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from May 29, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M., June 15 next, for election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 18 [illegible], New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.
ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

AN ELECTION FOR [illegible] DIRECTORS of this Corporation for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, [illegible]. The poll will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Broadway, New-York, May [illegible], 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of June next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
SAMUEL T. PATTERSON, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY of Lake Superior will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] June next, at 1 P. M.
CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK HAVE removed to their new Banking-room, Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108¼	108½	June, 7-30	101⅞	102
Coupon, '81	108¾	108⅞	July, 7-30	101⅞	102
5-20 Regist'd, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	111[illegible]	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111[illegible]	112[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110[illegible]	111
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109[illegible]	110
10-40 Registered	95	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108[illegible]	109
10-40 Coupon	95[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106[illegible]	106[illegible]
Curr'cy Certifica.	99[illegible]	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105	105½
Gold	133[illegible]	133¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	104[illegible]	104[illegible]
August, 7-30	101⅞	102	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104	104½

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL....$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

A. S. FOSTER,

BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
Corner of Cedar, opposite the Post-office.

5-20 and 10-40 U. S. BONDS, 7.30 and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, GOLD and SILVER BOUGHT and SOLD at BEST RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, BANKERS and OTHERS RECEIVED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, and returns made on day of receipt.

OFFICE OF THE ORANGE CO. MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 8,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 22, 1866.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ORANGE COUNTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 4, 1866, at 2 P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business that may come before them.
G. M. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

$500 WANTED—THE ABOVE AMOUNT FOR six months; secured by chattel mortgage on new, first-class rosewood furniture, new brussel carpet, mirrors, and other furniture; for which interest at 7 per cent. will be paid and a bonus of $50, with policy of insurance assigned. Address LOAN, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

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5 TO 6,000 SHARES ANNITA COPPER MINING COMPANY, of California, at $2 per share; 2,000 shares Princeton Copper Company, of New-Jersey, at $3 per share. For sale by GEORGE F. RILEY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

$4,000 WANTED—AT SEVEN PER CENT., for five years, upon a two-story high-stoop modern brick house, No. 337 East 23d-st., 19.2x100.5.
STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Scrip purchased by TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 16th inst.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.
H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed)
WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

No. 29 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. [illegible] of this City, to sign for our firm per procuration.
J. [illegible] & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

MR. ANDREW E. HOWE IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.
HOWE & [illegible],
No. [illegible] Bowery, New-York.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. [illegible] in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., [illegible]
May [illegible], 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

STEPHEN [illegible] GIVES NOTICE [illegible]

OFFICERS [illegible] their personal [illegible] of Congress. [illegible] proper forms for application. [illegible] BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

2,000 BALES MOBILE AND CHARLESTON COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Ramsay, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by samples at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-STREET.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
May 21, 1866.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores, consisting of office furniture, desks, tables, chairs, benches, stoves, (heating and cooking,) stove-pipe, cauldrons, kettles, &c.; 3 two-horse trucks, a number of buckets, blankets, &c.; a lot of lumber constituting 315 bunks; also, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, consisting of hospital and wall tents, flies and poles. A number of articles will be offered other than those above named, and the attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale—Cash on delivery, and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the Barracks, or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:
20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORPE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture en suite, walnut do., mahogany, walnut and rosewood chamber suites, dining-room furniture, large French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, velvet, Brussels, and three-ply carpets, hair mattresses.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT SCARSDALE, Westchester County, at auction, being the remainder of the Heathcote farm.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 7, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Scarsdale, (should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter at the same hour and place,) 190 acres choice land, in parcels of from 12 to 30 acres, on some of which are farm-houses and outbuildings.

Most of the purchasers at similar sales in previous years, have made extensive improvements on their plots, which they are now occupying. The surrounding country has also been improved in a like manner, by which the tract offered is permanently established for the objects for which it was originally purchased. By nature, the tract is remarkably well adapted for suburban residences, having numerous old forest trees, and has been improved by plantations of evergreens and other trees, under-drained and manured. It is also well watered, being the head waters of Hutchinson's River and Sheldrake Brook.

This tract was selected by the subscriber with reference to its value for villa sites as well as its productiveness as farm lands, and on which he has made improvements and arranged the plots in such divisions as will give to each parcel a commanding view without interfering with the others. The situation is on a ridge of table land, from three to four hundred feet above the level of tide-water, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound, with glimpses of the Palisades. Distant about one and a half miles east of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem Railroad. The whole tract will be set up at the minimum price of three hundred dollars per acre, and each parcel will be put up at an upset price corresponding with its relative value, compared with the whole, and sold on bids above such sums. The lowest estimated value is 25 per cent. above the upset price, but no bid will be made above the upset price, except by real purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage.

Conveyances will be at the Scarsdale station on the day of sale, to meet the 8:15 and 10 A. M. trains from 26th-st., (arriving at 9:38 and 11:23 A. M.,) to convey persons to the premises, which will afford ample time to examine the property and partake of a luncheon at 12 M., before the sale, and afterward return to the City by the 4:42 or 5:47 train.

For maps and explanations apply to the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or at A. Findlay's office, No. 31 Pine-st., or to the subscriber, at Mt. Fordham, Westchester County.
L. G. MORRIS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $40,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHARLES SCHNEIDER, who is retiring from business, by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms, Nos. 25 and 27 Jackson-st., near Grand, consisting of very elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor, bedroom, library and dining furniture, parlor suites, in brocatel, reps, hair-cloth and muslin, wardrobes, secretaries, book-cases, etageres, extension-tables, and every variety of first-class furniture. Also, four elegant black walnut Whitney's patent bedsteads. The above can be examined at any time previous to the sale, and is especially worthy the attention of those wanting fine furniture. The 23th-st., East Broadway and South Ferry cars pass near the door.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 300 LOTS IN THE EIGHTH AND TENTH WARDS, BROOKLYN, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, THE ESTATE OF THEODORE POLHEMUS, DECEASED. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 300 lots and gores on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th-avs, and Sackett, Union, President, Macomb and 1st-sts., and Polhemus and Fiske places. This property is eligibly located, on paved avenues. Union-st. is 80 feet wide, to be paved with Belgian pavement, and is the direct thoroughfare from Hamilton-av. Ferry to the Park entrance; grade high, commanding a fine view. Title perfect, having been in the family over 150 years. Seventy-five per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

Choice sale of framed engravings of the highest quality, being the last sale of the season; all to be sold without reserve, consisting of fine proofs and choice selected impressions of works of the modern artists, all appropriately and richly framed.

They will be on exhibition three days before the sale, as above.

ALSO,

An invoice of valuable French artistic bronzes, comprising groups, figures and busts, of recent importation from Paris, together with several pieces of Italian marble statuary.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER GOODS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 24, and WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very fine collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster goods, comprising in part, alabaster groups and figures, statuary marble groups, garden vases, mantel vases, elegant Florentine mosaic tables, pedestals, card receivers, &c. [illegible] The goods are now on exhibition with catalogues.

TO BOOK-BINDERS—RECEIVER'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, the stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of a book-bindery [illegible] building.
[illegible] VAN [illegible], Receiver.

THE SALE OF THE CORPORATION property, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will be continued daily until all the property is disposed of, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, elegant Wilton and Brussels carpets, [illegible] cases, curtains, parlor suites, &c., &c.

J. COLTON will sell this day, WEDNESDAY, May 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, an extra large amount of household furniture from seven or eight families, and comprising every kind and description of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, and basement goods; 45 or 50 velvet, Wilton, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, oil-cloths, glass counter cases, &c., &c. Also, a large number of trunks and carpet-bags from a hotel. Catalogues early this morning.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

MAY 30, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-eighth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

FROM [illegible] TO [illegible] TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THURSDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 110 EAST 18TH-ST., near Irving-place, genteel household furniture, comprising parlor suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier mirrors, dining-room suite, bedroom suites, curled hair mattresses, gas chandeliers, oil-paintings, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this Station, I shall offer for sale at the Navy-yard, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:
20,000 pounds canvas clippings.
35,000 pounds tarred shakings.
40,000 pounds Manila rope.
11,000 pounds old junk and Manila shakings.
30 barrels metallic oil.
Lot of condemned tools, iron galley, &c.
EDWARD HOOKER,
Act'g Vol. Lieut.-Command., Naval Storekeeper.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 29 6th-av.—The clearing-out sale of all the furniture, carpets, feather beds and bedding, pier and mantle glasses, sofas, tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads; together with other goods too numerous to mention. Deposits required, as all goods must be removed by Thursday at 12 o'clock, the 24th inst.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half-barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All the packages have been reguaged and recoopered, but if desired by the purchaser, will be reguaged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Or at this Office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bids received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.
G. BELL,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in
Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in
Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;
Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in
Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;
Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;
Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in
Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.
Also, for PAVEMENTS in
Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;
Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue;
Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;
Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;
Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;
Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and
Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.

Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284 Rivington-street.

For flagging, four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, west side, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street.

For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street.

For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 28th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a per centage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 18 North River.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 18, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of investigating the subject of filling in all the sunken lots located between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fourth streets. Inasmuch as the Board of Councilmen have acted favorably on the proposition, and passed the necessary resolutions and ordinances for completing the work, this will probably be the last opportunity afforded for expressing the views of parties interested, either for or against the measure, before final action is taken by the Common Council; consequently all such persons are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.
PETER MASTERSON,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
Committee on Roads.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; one who is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 4 Union Court (University Place) for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS seamstress, who works on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, a situation in a private family; no objections to go to the country, and to assist with the children. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 235 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objection to a private boarding-house, or a short distance in the country; willing to make herself generally useful; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 139 Mott-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl of respectability as children's nurse; is capable of hearing their lessons; is a good embroiderer; or would take the care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, as seamstress and waiting on ladies or would assist with light chamberwork; no objection to go with a lady who boards or travels; the best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 10 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children; no objections to go in the country or travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 115 West 19th-st., rear cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN WHO understands French cooking and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Inquire at No. 136 West 27th-st. Any person finding a book of the Greenwich Bank will please return it to the bank.

WANTED—SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; she understands her business well; has got the best of reference from her present place; understands sewing well. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 235 6th-av., near 14th-st., for a German chambermaid and laundress, a Protestant seamstress, Protestant nurses, first-class cooks, and girls for general housework, and a colored coachman.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as housekeeper; perfectly understands her duties as such. Can be seen in her present situation by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and economical woman as cook in a private family, or would take charge of a house in the absence of the family. Can be seen at her employers, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged person in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid, and do sewing; City reference. Address C. M. F., No. 310 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to take care of children; the best of City reference given. Call from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., at No. 156 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of first-class family cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-educated German girl, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, lately landed; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing, ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 183 Waverley Place for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; would be willing to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman, in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker; no objection to help in laundry work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a private family as chambermaid and assist with the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, lately landed; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 Christie-st., third floor, front room, over the saloon.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ECONOMICAL woman, a situation in a private family as cook, or to take care of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her employers, No. 21 West 14th-st.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING, EITHER TO iron or rough dry; also gentlemen's washing; references given. Apply or address LAUNDRESS, No. 205 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; no objection to the care of a baby. Inquire at her present place, No. 33 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotch woman; no objection to the country; reference if required. No. 125 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Call or address No. 182 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL as chambermaid or to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 106 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 167 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 40 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home; is an excellent fitter. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 150 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

A KIND AND COMPETENT FEMALE, of mature age, would like the charge of a family of children, motherless, or any similar situation requiring trust and confidence for which the most ample satisfaction can be given. Address A. S., Station H., Yorkville.

A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL WANTS to go by the week or month as family seamstress, in the City or country; is a good embroiderer. Call at No. 43 Perry-st.

A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD, LEGIBLE hand, desires employment at copying. Address for two days M. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can make himself generally useful in and about a gentleman's place; has unexceptionable references. Apply at WALLACE'S Agency, No. 6 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; has lived 15 years with two men; over 8 years' reference from his last employer. Call, or address by note, P. S., No. 80 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, reliable young man, just disengaged, who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call on J. M., at Mr. Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as coachman by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable reference given as to character and ability. Call at No. 213 East 20th-st., or address R. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN gardener and his wife, without children, a place as gardener or farmer, the wife for housekeeping, etc. The best City references. Inquire of E. DICK, at No. 413 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN LATELY ARrived from Europe, a situation as gardener; he thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference; can be seen for one week if not engaged. Apply at Nos. 44 and 46 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who understands the training of young horses; is a tolerable good gardener, and can milk cows and make himself useful; best of City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store, or to drive a horse and wagon or cart, and to make himself generally useful to his employers; can give a good recommendation. Inquire at No. 4 City Hall-place, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, country preferred; is willing and obliging; best of City and Country references given. Address T. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, who is a good penman and thorough accountant, as clerk and to make himself generally useful. Address KINCAID, No. 122 East 14th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; they are first-class at their business; are strong and healthy; natives of Europe. Address J. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of good habits, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference from his last place. Address H. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands all kinds of farming business; good references given. Call at No. 212 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant young man as coachman; the best of City reference can be had from his last employer. Address E., Box No. 258 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Address J. M., No. 297 4th-av., corner 22d-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Address W. H. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, Scotchman; the man as coachman and groom, and wife as cook; best of reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 201 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN who is accustomed to work, a situation as porter or to drive a cart of truck; good reference. Address S. H. F., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and industrious young man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUATIONS in the country to work on a farm. Call, for two days, at Mr. DARE'S, No. 26 Franklin-st., near Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single young man; understands his business in all its branches; also understands the milking of cows, and has no objections to assist in garden work; best of reference; no objections to the country. Call or address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, and has the best of City and country references; has no objection to the country; is willing to be obliging. Can be seen at No. 23 East 22d-st., in the private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN THAT understands the care of horses or carriage, plow or wagon; also, cows, and make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; has good recommendations. Call, or address D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 125 Cedar-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a Protestant young man; understands the care of horses and driving; is willing to make himself generally useful; will help in a garden if required; the country preferred. Address T. D., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man of 14 years' City experience; has a full and thorough knowledge of his business, with first-class reference. Address H. P., No. 80 West 26th-st., or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced man, a Protestant, with the best of City reference. Call or address L. L. D., at Graham's Saddlery, No. 56 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses or to drive a horse and wagon in the City. Address THOMAS GANLEY, Hudson City, Hudson County, N. J., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German who speaks four languages; he understands the management of horses; good City references. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has the best of reference, and is of strict and sober habits, without incumbrance. Address COACHMAN, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as groom and footman; has good experience in the care of horses. Call at 110 West 31st-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A POSITION in this City as an auctioneer. Address AUCTIONEER, Station E.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER, A SITUation in a private family; good reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 57 Madison-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER-HOUSES and others in want of capable and well-recommended male and female help, will find a full supply for every kind of work, constantly on hand, at the Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW BOOK NOW READY.

GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.

By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY.

Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated.

The most attractive work on the War.

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Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements are offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY OF the United States to sell the series of WORSHIP IN THE FAMILY AND SCHOOL. This book has been made strictly an agency book. Liberal terms are offered to ministers disabled for pulpit services, or having inadequate salaries; students who wish to employ their vacation in useful and remunerative employment, and to all accredited book agents. Agents who have just begun to canvass are clearing at the rate of $1,500 and $3,000 per Annum. For circulars and full particulars address SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS immediately, for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ORPHAN GIRL, FROM 13 TO 15 years of age, to do light work and attend the door. She must be of a good disposition, willing and active. To such a one a good home will be given in a small family. Apply at No. 114 East 26th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Wednesday morning (to-day).

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN INTELligent, smart, active girl, thoroughly acquainted with general housework; must be able to read and write and come well recommended from her last place. None other need apply at No. 36 West 22d-st., before 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family, who would go into the country for the Summer; unexceptionable references required as to character and ability. Apply this day, between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant nurse, capable of taking care of two children; youngest three years old. Apply, for two days, with good City reference, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at Mrs. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ABBOTT'S NEW BUSINESS MAN'S LAWYER. Just out. The best book ever published of the kind, and meets ready sale. Inclose stamp and address N. M. SHAFER, No. 142 Fulton-st., Room No. 8, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN as coachman and vegetable gardener, to go on Long Island. Must be capable and obliging, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Fletcher-st., up stairs, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO understands her business in all its branches; must have unexceptionable City references, and be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 278 5th-av., before 1 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A VALET TO GO TO CALIFORNIA; two baggagemen on railroads. Apply to J. WILSON & CO., No. 146 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LETTER ENgraver to go to Chicago. Apply at No. 2 Maiden-lane. CHAS. E. HOLT & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK TO go a little way into the country. Apply this day, (Wednesday,) at No. 128 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman; a steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 32 Water-st., Boston.

TO PAPER MAKERS—WANTED—A FOREman capable of taking charge of a paper-mill producing two tons print per day; one who thoroughly understands the treatment of cotton waste. Address, stating references and salary, PAPER, Box 129 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—FERNANDO BENDER and GEORGE FRY against THOMAS WILSON, SARAH WILSON, his wife, and PETER LYNCH.—In pursuance of a judgment-order of the above Court in the above-entitled action, I, THEODORE STUYVESANT, the referee named in said judgment-order, will sell, through THOMAS VEITCH, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment-order—that is to say, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and the First-avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the First-avenue, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches; thence in a southeasterly direction seventy-three (73) feet eleven (11) inches, to a point distant eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence southerly and parallel with the First-avenue, eighty-five (85) feet four (4) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated May 18, 1866.
THEODORE STUYVESANT, Referee,
No. 12 Chambers-st.
my19-law3wS&W DAVID LEVY, Plaintiffs' Atty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JEREMIAH V. D. R. FOWLER, late of Little Neck, in the township of Flushing and County of Queens, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the said County of Queens, by CATHARINE FOWLER the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said JEREMIAH V. D. R. FOWLER, deceased, will be distributed by the said Surrogate to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 7th day of May, A. D. 1866.
WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Surrogate.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor. my9-law6wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my 9-law10wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Augustus Stevens, No. 308 Greenwich-st., on or before the 6th day of June, 1866, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1865.
AUGUSTUS STEVENS,
EDMUND STEVENS,
Executors.

FURNITURE.

$300,000 STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.

We are offering the largest and best selected stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, and Furniture in the City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years. Dutch Hemp Carpet, 30 cents; Cotton and Wool Carpets, 50 cents; All Wool, 75 cents; Tapestries, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75. Also the largest and best selected stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture to be found in the City. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269, and 271 8th-av., corner of 24th-av.
T. & C. FARRELL.
Goods shipped and packed free to all parts of the City.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at [illegible] BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. [illegible] Broadway, established 1844, opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 76th-av., corner of 76th-st.

CHEAP BEDDING, CONSISTING OF HAIR and straw mattresses and hair pillows, blankets, quilts, &c., suitable for steamboats, hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions, &c., for sale at very much below the regular trade price by WM. MATHEWS, No. 33 Catharine-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city, also mattresses, spring beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented, at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., [illegible] Canal.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 183 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture on credit.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Ericsson, LOWBER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 900 horse power .... 24th May.
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power .... 31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power .... 14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power .... 28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power .... —July.

Further departures from New-York (besides extra steamers): July 19; August 2, 16; September [illegible], 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, [illegible], 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, [illegible]; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK .... SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS .... Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN .... Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS .... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN .... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS .... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First cabin .... $132 50 | Second cabin $85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP TARIFA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 23d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... May 26
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... June 2
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... June 9
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY .... June 16
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY .... June 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin .... $120 | Steerage $35
First Cabin to London .... 125 | Steerage to London 40
First Cabin to Paris .... 135 | Steerage to Paris 50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT .... SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE .... LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III .... BOCANDE .... SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TARIFA .... WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI .... WEDNESDAY, May 30.
HECLA .... WEDNESDAY, June 6.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on May 30.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.—THE splendid British iron steamship MONTEZUMA, Joseph Henshaw, Master, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 26.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; payable in United States currency.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE .... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER .... Capt. H. Lockwood.
MONEKA .... Capt. C. P. Marshman.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
being unavoidably detained, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
[illegible]
CO. [illegible]

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
FARE REDUCED.
The A No. 1 very fast and elegant steamship is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK [illegible]
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships [illegible], every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
[illegible] every WEDNESDAY [illegible]
[illegible] RIVER.
[illegible]
[illegible] accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
[illegible]
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
11th. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. HENRY CHAUNCEY or NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON .... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES .... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage $20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
CAPT. J. B. BAKER,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage .... $15.
Freight 30 cents per barrel, 10 cents per foot.
Every THURSDAY, landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new, first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. R. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 24.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 131 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.
Cabin passage .... FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship
RALEIGH,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For Freight, at lowest rates, or Passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and Galveston.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 18 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE fast sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from Pier 12, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, 93 West-st., cor. Cedar.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th May, trains on this road will run as follows: Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squambeum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE, NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE, TO LET; also the new side-wheel steamboat *Henry Smith*, and other boats, groves and barges, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st. corner of Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

EXPRESSES.

MERCHANTS' EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 182 BROADWAY,

Have completed arrangements for the transportation, promptly and efficiently, of merchandise, jewelry, bonds, bank notes, coin and bullion, to all parts of the South and West.

As this Company is not working on a fictitious and imaginary capital, but have abundant means to promptly pay any losses they may possibly sustain, they will themselves assume the common carriers' risk on all matter intrusted to them to forward.

Insurance effected at the lowest rates.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO LARGE SHIPPERS.
RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
For rates and contracts apply to
E. G. WESTCOTT,
No. 182 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 14½ hands, sound and kind in single or double harness; good travelers as a team, and near mare can trot in three minutes; very stylish, and one of the most attractive teams in the City for coupe, park or country driving. Also, a very handsome light phaeton and double harness, Palace's metal mountings. Price for the whole, $2,500. Address X., Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—OR SOILED BY removal from No. 460 Broadway, City Assembly Rooms, for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, 1,000 sets harness. C. WITTY, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st. Office entrance, No. 636 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 years old, sound, kind and gentle; can trot in three minutes [illegible]; also sorrel mare, 15½ hands, 7 years old, very stylish, perfectly sound; for sale for want of use. Apply at private stable, No. 3 East 30th-st., corner of 5th-av.

W. H. BORROW'S AUCTION SALE OF horses, carriages, harness, &c., new and second-hand, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice at the Bazaar, No. 109 Liberty-st.

$750 FOR A STYLISH BAY HORSE, light shifting top wagon and harness. M. McGRADY, Occidental Hotel, No. 621 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW SIX-SEAT Germantown or rockaway carriage, at BRADLEY & CO.'S livery stable, No. 3 East 31st-st.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S GIPSEY QUEEN HATS AND SUNDOWNS.—L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Real Lace Bonnets, Traveling Bonnets, very cheap. Call and examine our immense stock of Millinery, Bridal Bonnets and Theatre Bonnets.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTS

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 15 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAPER COLLARS
IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
OFFER, AT RETAIL, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES, CORNICES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FINE FRENCH HANGINGS
Has arrived, and is ready for exhibition.

HOUSES DECORATED,

AND
STORES AND OFFICES PAPERED
At the shortest notice.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest assortment
of Corsets and Skirts
in the United States,
Wholesale and Retail.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and Retail,
at GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!!!!

PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS AND ROTONDES,
a full assortment, from
$15 to $150,
in both Black and White, the production of the most celebrated French manufacturers, and bought at the recent large auction sales,
AT 35 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
making the most complete and cheapest assortment of
FINE LACE SHAWLS to be found in the City.
IN ADDITION,
A large assortment of SHAWLS, in new and suitable styles, adapted in texture for wear at Saratoga, Niagara, Newport, Cape May, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
all at very popular prices.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
At JACKSON'S some most extraordinary bargains, all below cost of importation; English and French bombazines, special bargains; 6-4 de laines, Grenadine poplins, Tamise cloths, Oxonian cloths, Grenadine bareges, iron bareges, yard wide, $1 per yard; 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish crapes, about half price; Organdie muslins, finest imported, 50c., worth 85c.; black silks, check silks, French poplins, crape cloth, a new article, over two yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring mourning goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
At JACKSON'S, handsome goods—choice bargains; some beautiful styles for ladies not in mourning.
Summer Cloth—plain gray and striped—$5 per dress; worth $10.
Mozambiques—$5 per dress; worth $10.
150 pieces of very choice Alpaca, at a further reduction.
N. B.—New French Prints, 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard; worth 60c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS
And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.
N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS.
ANOTHER CASE FROM AUCTION.
Striped and figured at $10 per dress; worth $15. This is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years. Some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
N. B.—The last lot this season at such a sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order.
Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS HER SPECIALTY.
All the late Paris styles expressly imported.
SKIRTS AND CORSETS TO SUIT ALL FIGURES.
CHILDREN'S CORSET WAISTS AND SKIRTS.
SUMMER CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
All at low prices.
Mrs. Gaynor attends personally, and hopes to merit favors hitherto given her.
No. 824 Broadway, Whitney House.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(Fifth block East from the Bowery.)

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL CLOAKS for the present season. Also ROMAN CARRIAGE CLOAKS just received. No. 1,182 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., New-York City.

LADIES' SHOES AT LESS THAN COST.
I am selling all the soiled and unfashionable shoes on hand at half price. In quality they are equal to the best, and are just the thing for country wear.
SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 381 Broadway.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 838 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, sets, Cluny lace, magic ruffling, frillings, edgings, French and German corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—English brushes, scissors and small wares.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
G. W. TAYLEURE .... Manager.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Most positively
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 28.
The great Irish drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
And Mrs. Williams' celebrated protean comedy,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
TUESDAY, May 29, first and only night in Brooklyn of the great Irish sensation drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
The box sheet opens at the Academy Friday, May 25, at 8 A. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
G. W. TAYLEURE .... Manager.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 25.
F. C. CHANFRAU .... as .... BADGER
In the great sensational play (finely produced),
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
C. T. PARSLOE .... as .... BOB
Messrs. Hagan, Curran, Higgins, Boyd, Jeffries, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Sherrett, Mrs. Bland and others in the cast.
A vivid representation of THE GREAT FIRE SCENE.
SATURDAY, MAY 26, CHANFRAU'S LAST NIGHT.
CHANFRAU as "SAM," and as "MOSE."
Box sheet opens at the Academy this morning (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS May 28 and 29.

IRVING HALL.
BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF OUR DECEASED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
Grand Combination Entertainment on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 24, 25 and 26, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Officers of the Institution.
The Great Chemical Heliopticon will be exhibited. Also the Union Glee Club, Mrs. ADELIA M. BOUTON and Mrs. HESTER J. McALLISTER have kindly volunteered their services. Mr. ROBERT ELDER will preside at the Organ.
Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c. Tickets to the three Entertainments, $1; to the Afternoon Performance, 25c. and 15c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25.
JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE EXCELLENT PIECES.
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN FIFTEEN CHARACTERS
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Box book now open. Secure your seats in advance.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The most successful of American Operas, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, will be performed MONDAY, 28th. Julius Eichberg, the brilliant composer, will lead the orchestra. The cast comprises the best artists in this country, viz.: Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. Sophie Mozart, Miss Zelda Harrison, Messrs. Castle, Seguin and Peakes.

BRYANT'S!
Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
LES MISERABLES! THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS!
BLACK CHEMIST! THAT'S MY SISTER!
THE ELEPHANT! THE ELEPHANT!!
Henry Paine, Howard, Grier, Fowler, Dempster.
THE LIVE INGIN!
Seymour, Reed, Emmett, Tommy, Neil and Dan Bryant.
Plantation Festival—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.
TENTH MATCH
FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AND $1,000.
JOHN DEERY vs. JOSEPH DION,
COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.
THURSDAY, MAY 24, (Afternoon and Evening,)
TESTIMONY to Prof. WILLIAM LAKE.
EXHIBITION GAMES BY ALL THE GREAT PLAYERS.
In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, contest between McDEVITT and GOLDTHWAIT for a purse of $150.
In the evening at 7½ o'clock, contest between
CARME AND DION FOR PURSE OF $250.
Every precaution has been taken to insure the most thorough order at each of the above entertainments, and ample provision has been made for the accommodation of gentlemen accompanied by ladies.
Tickets to each entertainment .... One Dollar.
Reserved Seats .... Two Dollars.
Private boxes according to size and location.
By order of Committee of Arrangements.
MICHAEL PHELAN, Director.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. E. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 33 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday,	May 8,	12	M.	Monday,	May 7,	11	A.M.
Thursday,	10,	2	P.M.	Wednesday,	9,	1	P.M.
Saturday,	12,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	11,	1	P.M.
Monday,	14,	3½	P.M.	Monday,	14,	7	A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	15,	7	A.M.
Thursday,	17,	9	A.M.	Wednesday,	16,	1½	A.M.
Saturday,	19,	10	A.M.	Friday,	18,	10	A.M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½	A.M.	Monday,	21,	11	A.M.
Wednesday,	23,	9	A.M.	Tuesday,	22,	1	P.M.
Thursday,	24,	2	P.M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½	P.M.
Saturday,	26,	3½	P.M.	Friday,	25,	2	P.M.
Monday,	28,	3½	P.M.	Monday,	28,	6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	29,	7	A.M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½	A.M.
Thursday,	31,	3½	P.M.	Thursday,	31,	7½	A.M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT, FOR ROCKLAND Lake.—Steamboat CHICOPEE, Captain J. L. PARKER, leaves foot of Dey-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Christopher, 22d, and 34th sts., Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, and Sing Sing. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER "GEN. Franz Sigel," 80 feet long, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7 feet 8 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 18x18; also, a donkey hoisting engine aboard. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., at Peck-slip. Also, one new propeller tug, 100 feet long, 18 feet beam, 8 feet 6 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 18x18; Lighthall's patent condenser; is entirely new and in complete running order. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—NEAR THE CITY HALL and in the centre of the business locality, now doing a large and successful business. The good-will, lease, furniture, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, with immediate possession, for $15,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old established flour and feed store up town, with unexpired lease for two years, at very low rent. One of the best locations on the west side of the City. Apply to S. J. ROTHSCHILD, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 3.

$5,000.—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN THE BOWERY FOR SALE—Established 23 years and doing a yearly business of $10,000; good lease and very cheap rent. McMANUS & LEWIS, No. 41 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—IN A SAFE AND LEGITIMATE business, $5,000, by a man who will, as well as the business, bear investigation. The terms satisfactory. Only principals address M. J. E., Box 162 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND WEEK, and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the truly great and original tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1866,
for the seventh time, in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The play produced after
MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
will be unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, H. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
BELPHEGOR
EVERY NIGHT
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at
11 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT,
Mr. Chas. Reade's
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE DRAMA,
IT IS
NEVER
TOO LATE
TO MEND,
WITH ALL NEW SCENERY, (by ISHERWOOD AND MAEDER,) PRONOUNCED THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EVER EXHIBITED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
ORIGINAL MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER, and a GREAT CAST.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX
Miss FANNY HERRING.
THE GREAT HIBERNIAN DRAMA,
EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS;
Or, Ireland in 1171.
Miss Fanny Herring as THE IRISH PRINCESS.
Mr. G. L. Fox as The Humpback.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Vanderdecken .... Miss Herring
Peter Von Bummel .... G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... MANAGER
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVENING PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, May 21, 1866,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF CIRCUS SEASON.
Last week of the season, and of
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

Last week of the season, and of
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON
AND HIS TINY SON CLARENCE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, WHICH OPENED WITH LUSTRE and will CLOSE WITH MAGNIFICENCE.
THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, with its entire present Company, will exhibit in Brooklyn, on the corner of Fulton and De Kalb avs., for one week, commencing MONDAY, May 28.
EXTRA NOTICE.—THURSDAY EVENING, May 24, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT to Mr. JAMES ROBINSON and his little favorite, CLARENCE.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Home, Staten Island. The Quarantine boat leaves at 11 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Private instruction. No vacation.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

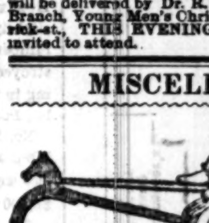
A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, and who converses in French, wishes a situation as governess during the summer in a family going into the country; references exchanged. Apply at No. 5 East 37th-st.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement to teach the English branches thoroughly, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station G.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON THE GEOLOGICAL PROBABILITIES OF THE NOACHIAN DELUGE will be delivered by Dr. R. P. STEVENS, at the Western Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.



COLDWELL'S
PATENT
BABY
JUMPER,
PRICE $8 and $10.
Also, Children's Carriages, Baby-Tenders, Swings, &c.
L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 478 Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

$5,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.
The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—AT NO. 201 Broadway you can obtain pure Grape Wines and Brandy, made of grapes grown in our country, and of a quality equal to the best European wines and brandies. For medicinal, social, sacramental, and luxuriant purposes they are unsurpassed, because they are the pure product of grapes.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S BUTTONHOLE Machine makes splendid buttonholes on linen, cotton, silk, or any light fabric. Salesroom, No. 481 Broadway.

AN ORIGINAL GENUINE AUTOGRAPH, each of Andrew Johnson, Gov. Fenton and P. T. Barnum, for sale cheap. Address AUTOGRAPH, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,351 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 3 LILLIE'S FIRE AND burglar proof safe, with additional burglar-proof chest inside. Apply addressing Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HARLEM MARKET, CORNER 120TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be opened on THURSDAY, May 24.

FOR SALE—A SOAP-BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
P. T. BARNUM .... General Director.
HYATT FROST .... Manager.
THE GRAND REVIVAL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her original personation of "Topsy," in the great American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
The piece cast to the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,
captured on the highest peak of the Andes.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. Lingard
Positively the last night but three of the favorite actor, Mr.
E. EDDY,
and the talented and distinguished artiste,
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,
nightly received with great favor.
TO-NIGHT Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
HAMLET.
HAMLET (first time this season) .... Mr. E. EDDY
The comedy of a
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
LADY ELIZABETH .... Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
Drama of THE DROVERS OF THE NORTH.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. E. Eddy.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Miss Henrietta Irving.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28,
BENEFIT OF
C. M. WALCOT, Jr.,
on which occasion will be presented Boucicault's great drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with the original music, scenery, &c.

KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN,
(Late Winken's),
Third-avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts.,
The undersigned beg to announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Summer season with
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and
HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA
to give daily in this favorite and well-known resort,
ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS,
TO COMMENCE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 4.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
J. KOCH & BROTHERS.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
FOR CONFECTIONERS,
Corner Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 147 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

O. S.—1834.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 172 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of all female complaints. Patients from a distance provided with board during illness. Remedy for monthly derangements, $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price $5. Office No. 52 6th-av.

ALL LADIES' DISEASES TREATED BY Mme. DE PARD at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day, or will be visited at their residences if desired. No. 322 Bowery, opposite 5th-st. Hours, 9 to 5.

LADIES IN TROUBLE, RELIEVED AT one interview or by mail; Persian Drops, 10 sure in obstinate cases. Call on or address Dr. MANCHES, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 3. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT BILL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
Will be presented, with beautiful scenery and an excellent cast, Samuel Lover's comic drama, entitled
RORY O'MORE.
RORY O'MORE } With Lover's beautiful ballad of "The Fairy Boy," } MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
KATHLEEN .... MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
AN IRISH JIG BY MR. B. WILLIAMS AND CHARACTERS.
To conclude with the roaring comedietta of
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as SEREPHINA SPROUT,
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PHIL. MULLIGAN.
FRIDAY, May 25,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AND THEIR LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
Doors open at 7¼—commences at 8 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, EXCEPT FRIDAY,
will be presented a new romantic drama in four acts, by
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
founded on the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
presented with
New Scenery by Hayes, Music by Thos. Baker,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
postponed in consequence of her severe indisposition, is respectfully announced to take place on next
FRIDAY EVENING, May 25,
on which occasion she will appear as GERTRUDE, in THE LOAN OF A LOVER, (in which character she made her first appearance in America.)
Will shortly be presented, an entirely new and original adaptation of
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

THE ALLEGHANIANS
VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,
JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE,
At the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 o'clock.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee.
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—NEXT door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Unprecedented success. Novelties. Mysteries of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Barbara Allen. Larboard Watch. Grand Tableaux—Goddess of Liberty. Second week. Roaring Farce—PETER PIPES. Matinee—SATURDAY.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give a lecture, with an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, for ladies, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 23. At the close he will extract teeth for several ladies without one particle of pain. Admission free. Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

A CARD.
The last sale of elegantly framed engravings consigned by the Fine Arts Publishing Company, will take place (without reserve) at Messrs. LEEDS & MINERS, No. 23 Liberty-st., on THURSDAY next, May 24, at 12 o'clock—now on view.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT TROT BETWEEN THE CALIFORNIA STALLION GEO. M. PATCHEN, Jr.,
AND
COMMODORE VANDERBILT, OF NEW-YORK.
FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
The great purse and stake of $1,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness, between the renowned horse Commodore Vanderbilt and the famous stallion from California, George M. Patchen, Jr., will take place at the Fashion Course on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, AT 3 P. M.
Commodore Vanderbilt is well known as one of the fastest horses on the island, and the reputation of the stallion from California is such that his owner last year challenged any entire horse in the world, and offered to come to New-York to trot. The horses are both going fast and steady, and coming into capital condition. A great race may certainly be looked for.
Boats will leave James-slip every half hour, and Thirty-fourth-street every five minutes. A special train from Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M.
Efficient police arrangements at the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS.

NELLIE'S GONE FOREVER—BEAUTIFUL song and chorus .... 30c.
The Cuckoo's Notes, with "Cuckoo" call .... 30c.
Kafoozleum—a new comic song .... 30c.
Nine Pins Quadrille. The set is formed same as a plain cotillon, with an extra gentleman, "the Nine Pin" in centre—complete figures and music .... 30c.
Three O'clock Galop—easy, elegant and dansante .... 30c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 33th and 36th sts., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 12,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 828 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kean National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Kean. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME knowledge of printing and blank-book making, in a down-town stationery-store. Address, with references and salary expected, Box No. 2,355 New-York Post-office.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.
REMOVAL.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has removed to Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Details of the Disaster—Losses and Incidents.

Statements of Messrs. Max Maretzek and Lafayette Harrison.

The Work of an Incendiary—Who was He?

The Losers and the Gainers—Sketches of the Academy, the College, and Other Buildings.

RECOVERY OF THE DEAD BODIES.

Meeting of the Academy Directors—A New Academy to be Begun at Once and Completed in November.

On Monday night Mr. Manager Grau entertained a few friends at the Academy of Music in Irving-place, little thinking of the tremendous housewarming that his friends were preparing for him about the same time. The curtain had slowly descended, the last payor had retired, the lights were turned down, and Eugene, with his friend, the watchman, lantern in hand, prepared to make the grand tour in search of lost articles, sleepy lodgers, or dangers of any kind. As the two sauntered leisurely down the main aisle, Eugene pushed up his silver spectacles, raised his lantern and said "how infernally dusty the place is to-night." A second passed, and then with the revelation of a glance he cried "we're on fire—fire, fire, fire." Instantly he rushed, followed by the watchman, to the street, whose friendly echoes joined the loud hurrah, and notified the world that danger and trouble were at hand.

Back into the building with the rapidity of thought, and the generosity of a gentleman he ran, for far above the smoke and flame there slept two lovely children and an aged dame, besides the janitor, Ruhlman and his wife. With great difficulty these were gotten out, unclothed, trembling, and in fright, while the great bells clanged aloud the cry for help, and the streets fairly rang with shouts and yells of men and boys, and the whistling engines shrieked like devils on a spree.

THE SUDDENNESS

of the alarm, the rapidity of the flame prevented the salvation of anything. Its dire effects, which were accurately given in yesterday's edition, can be stated in figures and dollars and cents, but not in words. Had a thunderbolt annihilated the Third-avenue Railroad, one need not have been more surprised. All the care, caution, watchfulness, that years of experience could suggest, that selfishness and love of money could induce, was given to the protection of the property; lights were carefully screened, watchmen were engaged to observe closely and supervise narrowly every part and portion of the building, strictest regulations were in force concerning the smoking of cigars, striking of matches and general use of combustibles, and against all these precautions something has prevailed—something which was not chance, nor luck, nor misfortune, but a somebody, an incendiary. Of the details we have already given a full account.

ON TUESDAY MORNING

we again visited the scene. A wreck such as is not often witnessed met our eyes. The Academy was in ruins; its walls still stood, as if in mute protest against annihilation; the College, with a brave and scorched front, faced a crowd of curious people, who peered beyond upon a pile of rubbish, all that was left of the pride of the profession; the block of houses was down; the church edifice, so recently the scene of worship, prayer and praise, remained but in outward shape—its interim was ashes, its roof but dust—hundreds of thousands of dollars had wreathed away in smoke and fire far above the clouds of wind which whirled the cinders away up into the firmament of blue, tossed them in derision across the East River, and scattered them in wanton sport over the peaceful highways of the City of Churches and the Greenwood City of the Dead.

As we passed along Fourteenth-street, near the Fourth-avenue, we encountered a great crowd of men and women, who struggled for place that they might view the skull of a poor fireman, whose life was given a sacrifice on the Academic altar. It was, of course, the skull of no one—it was unrecognizable; and, although a few hours before it had been pleasantly covered with flesh and skin, and had done its share toward the support of a wife and family, it now afforded simply a text from which old women drew sermons of pietic morality, and wicked wags the seed for wit. Hastily passing by, we entered "Whisky Joe's Wharfy Whisky Mill," where a notable group was formed. A large room afforded shelter among billiard-tables and lounging chairs for many of the more prominent members of the operatic troupes, the theatrical profession, musicians, journalists and general public, who availed themselves of the facilities afforded to look at the ruins, compare notes and recount the story of the night.

There was first and most prominent the indomitable Max Maretzek, to whose foresight, prudence, enterprise, skill and courage, the American public are indebted for a great part of their musical education and taste. Max was as jolly as a grig. His countenance, never sad, was wreathed with hopeful smiles, and although before his eyes lay the ashes of a highly-prized property, he was in no way changed from the habitual poise of *savoir faire* that has supported him bravely in greater trials than this. Naturally, while talking with him, one's thoughts ran back to the hour when the Academy was first thought of, when its erection was contemplated and its existence made a fact.

The Academy of Music belonged to an association, and was first opened to the public use by Manager Hackett, with Mario and Grisi, in October, 1854.

Its original cost, including ground, was $335,000—a sum much larger than was originally contemplated, but which was unexpectedly swollen by the item of decorations. When finished it presented an appearance of unusual beauty. Unlike establishments of a similar character, here and in Europe, it depended on form, rather than color. Colossal figures supported the tiers of boxes, and ornaments in stucco abounded in every part of the house. These were in some way cumbrous, and to a certain degree dangerous, inasmuch as with age they became loose and detached. The directors, who have never neglected an opportunity of improving their property, perceived the defect of the original plan, especially in view of the impediment to sight which huge decorations presented. The pillars were shorn of their proportions, the gnomes and caryatides were removed, and only last season the plaster ornaments of the ceiling were taken down. The range of vision was greatly extended, and the house assumed that chaste and elegant appearance which must so long remain familiar to us. It was always bright and well ordered; always ready for occupancy; always clean and in good order. In the early years of its existence it was anything but successful. The shares were several times at a very low ebb, but as good management supplanted speculation, and the desire for operatic music became more general they gradually rose in market value. Under Mr. Maretzek's direction they had attained their highest price. Each share of $1,000 entitled the holder to an admission and seat to each public performance, a consideration which was sufficient. The stockholders received a moderate rent for operatic performances, and of late years have been fortunate in renting the house for other purposes. Thanks to these causes the debt with which the building was once burdened was gradually liquidated. At the time of the fire there remained but $60,000. Insignificant as this sum may seem, it is rendered still smaller by the fact that the direction had a cash surplus of $30,000. This, with the insurance of $150,000, leave the directors $180,000 with which to recommence operations. The insurance is for small sums in good offices, and will be speedily and easily recovered. It may be added here that the real estate on which the walls of the Academy yet stand has vastly increased in value. It could be sold to-day for three times what it cost originally. As a speculation then it has paid, and paid handsomely. But it is in another regard that we must deplore its loss. It was the first important art institution (if we except the Astor-place Opera House) erected in this City. In an incredibly short space of time it created a taste for operatic music, which if exigent, was yet exact. We have had the best singers here, and judged them so fairly that the verdict of a New-York audience is now regarded as a good letter of introduction to the leading houses of London and Paris. Nor did its value end here. It led to the erection of similar opera houses in all the principal cities of the East and West, and so extended the circle of a refining and delightful influence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE.

From the centre of the parquette the theatre presented an exceedingly handsome effect, although even there the tortuous horse-shoe shape struck the observer as somewhat singular. The balcony boxes, or those nearly on a level with the parquette, had banister fronts, painted white, with red velvet cushions. The first tier was paneled, and in niches small juvenile figures in plaster were inserted—emblematic of musical art. There were three different kinds of figures—one playing the flute, another the castanets, and a third the cymbals. The second tier was embossed with lyres. The third tier was plain. There were 21 chandelier brackets of elaborate workmanship executed in zinc, to each tier. All the different tiers, together with the proscenium boxes, were painted in dead white and gold. There were 18 proscenium boxes, very spacious and elegant. Over these, on each side, were three large figures playing trumpets, and between these were four pigeon-like boxes, called, for some perfectly inexplicable reason, "Shakespeare boxes."

In the parquette, balcony, and first and second tiers there were about 2,200 iron arm-chairs, fitted up with spring seats so that they folded up when not in use, and afforded an easy means of ingress and egress. These chairs were the invention of A. H. Allen, of Boston. Proscenium and private boxes had ordinary chairs. The gallery, or amphitheatre, as it was called, was calculated to seat about 1,500 or 1,800 persons. The forms were comfortably backed, and had good, easy leather cushions.

In the rear of the first and second tiers were a number of family boxes similar to those at Niblo's Garden.

The boxes were supported by immense pillars, surmounted with busts—an angular variety of the caryatides seldom seen. These pillars were objectionable, on account of their extreme heaviness and of the interruption they afforded to the general view from all back seats of the house. From the dome descended a heavy hanging cornice 7 feet 8 inches deep, with gilded droppings—also cumbersome. The dome itself belonged to a different style of architecture, had no visible means of support, and looked flat and crushed. It was redeemed by the excellent decorative skill of Signor Allegri, although that gentleman committed the artistic blunder of painting the vanishing point a bright color instead of a quiet, sober blue. On four of the panels were beautifully executed mythological figures of Music, Tragedy, Comedy and Poetry. It will be remembered that the decoration of the dome was totally different to anything else in the house. Notwithstanding its great excellence, therefore, it produced an incongruous effect.

The width of the stage between the proscenium was 48 feet; depth from footlights, 70 feet; width between side-wings, 35 feet; height, 30 feet; vestibule, 54 by 20 feet.

We have referred to the tortuous, elongated, horseshoe shape of the house. This was its principal—its fatal objection. It appeared to have been the special device of the architect to keep every spectator as far from the stage as possible. He succeeded so admirably in the side seats of the first, second and third tiers that the stage was actually invisible, even to those in the front rows. At least a third of the seats upstairs were, in consequence, useless for any purpose but that of hearing; and in the amphitheatre we doubt if a thousand persons could, by any possibility, catch a glimpse of what was going on. A new system of placing the chairs would have remedied this defect to a slight extent, but the shape of the theatre was fatal to anything like perfect vision. A giraffe could not see round some of the corners.

The seating of the house, so far as the arm-chairs were concerned, was comfortable, ingenious and good, but the seats were placed much too close together. It was impossible to sit in them without being cramped and stiffened. In the parquette they were rather better, but as this part of the auditorium did not ascend from the footlights sufficiently, it was difficult to get a good view without craning over the heads of those in front. We may add in this place that all the seats in the balcony boxes were good for seeing, and in the parquette also, with the reservation we have made.

There was too much ornamentation about the house; too much modeling, and too little color. It writhed in the eye, and looked cold and cheerless, quite beyond the salvation of gas-burners. The quality of the modeling was excellent; the quantity oppressive.

The auditorium, and principally the face of the proscenium, was a tolerable faithful copy of the Opera House at Berlin, with altered details to suit the French style. The lower part of the proscenium, the columns, gallery above, the consoles in arch form, with the large leaves apparently supporting the ceiling, the trumpet figure, &c., were all placed and arranged as in the Berlin House. The supports to the second gallery, (caryatides,) were also from the same establishment. In short, the general idea was the same in both buildings; but the dimensions being different, an alteration was made—and certainly not for the best.

In an acoustical point of view, the Academy of Music was a triumph. From all parts of the house every sound might be caught distinctly. We could hear as well from the back seats of the amphitheatre as from the parquette.

Since those early days, now nearly twelve years since, great changes have taken place in the management of the Academy, the desires and capacities of the people, and the character of the works produced. Numerous managers have had their brief day upon the stage, of whom we recall the following:

James H. Hackett opened the Academy in 1854, with Grisi and Mario.
Max Maretzek next had Ole Bull for a brief season.
Phalon & Coit, short season.
William Henry Payne, a season of forty nights.
Max Maretzek, a season of thirty nights.
B. Ullmann, a season of two years.
Strakosch & Ullmann.
J. Grau, a short season.
Max Maretzek, three years, and lastly, Grau, under lease of Maretzek.

Among the *prime donne* who have warbled within its walls, are Grisi, Steffanoni, La Grange, Poinsett, Adelina Patti, La Borde, Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, Colson, Hinckley, Kellogg, Medori, Cortesi, Phillips, Zucchi, Sontag, and others.

As Mr. Maretzek was the lessee of the Academy, of whom Mr. Grau sub-let it for a brief season, we deemed his statement of importance, and herewith present it:

STATEMENT OF MAX MARETZEK.

The first I knew of the fire, Mr. ——, a friend, came to my house at Staten Island and told me the Academy was burned down. I am at a loss to understand the cause of the fire, unless it was the act of an incendiary. I am convinced, indeed, after careful examination, and upon a review of all the circumstances attending the fire, that it was the deliberate act of interested parties. That I was not interested is evident from the fact that I have lost some $17,000. The fire was first discovered under the parquette, and almost at once it appeared at the roof of the Academy. The place beneath the parquette has not been used, to my knowledge, since the Bal d'Opera, and no fire is ever needed there. Mme. Gazzaniga was, it seems, somewhat tardy in leaving the house after the opera, and while yet in her dressing-room was accosted by two men, who said to her: "Come, hurry up, Madame, you are late." At that time even, the house smelled, I am told, as if it was filled with brimstone. All the wardrobe, properties and music of my operas, including the new and extensive material used in the production of "L'Africaine," "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Crispino" were destroyed. A valuable library which I bought of Ullman & Strakosch, and to which numerous valuable additions have been made, has gone; and on a loss of $25,000, but $8,000 is insured. But no money can represent the absolute value of this property. If I had a million of dollars I could not at once replace the scores or the properties.

WHAT WAS PROPHESIED.

In madness there is sometimes a method you know, and last November Stephen H. Branch met me and said, "my dear Max, before a year is passed every one of the managers in the Managers' Association will be assassinated or his house will be burned down." Well, Mr. Barnum's Museum was burned, and Butler's, 444 Broadway, was burned, and now the Academy is gone; so Stephen, it seems was a pretty good prophet. At any event, the work was well done—all is lost that could be reached, but as Webster said, "I still live," and if anybody has a claim against me let him present it. The arrangements for next year are good as ever, and let him laugh who wins. As for myself, let us wait awhile. Fortunately my insurance runs from June to June, so that I am covered, and my sympathy is extended toward our [illegible] friends, who would probably have deferred the fire until June, if they had known it.

The stockholders of the Academy are of course not benefitted—they have lost their entire interest. I am not free, I have lost $17,000. I am glad to believe that Mr. Grau has lost but a few hundred dollars. The Academy was rather large for him; he has engaged a new house for the next season for Ristori and his troupe, and I hope his friends will make up his losses. So that, all things considered, he, perhaps, is benefitted rather than injured by the fire. And if any other person by any chance should have a grudge against me and the Academy—as, for instance, if I, in common with Butler, of No. 444 Broadway, and Barnum, of the Museum, should have taken an active part in a crusade against anybody in any way, why, of course, he or it would be glad to have me burned out as Barnum was and as Butler was, (queer coincidence—wasn't it?) But, of course, there is no such person—oh, no—"not for no money." It is possible that the fire was accidental, but not probable. Quite naturally I look, and so will the public, thank God, at both sides of this affair, and if there are any parties whose interests could be served—personal, professional or general—by this incendiarism, they will be closely scrutinized, and, if guilty, brought to retribution. I am glad to say the musicians lost but little—a few instruments perhaps, but, on the whole, an insignificant loss.

During Mr. Maretzek's impassioned remarks we took a survey of the hall and its occupants. Pale and dusty-faced, Signor Antonnucci leaned heavily against the wall; jolly Joll, whose rubicund visage and portly frame are familiar to every *habitué* of the opera, jingled his chain and seals; Layfe Harrison, of Irving Hall, with eyes as red as beets, and face as black as his boots, stood behind an immense cigar and looked gloomily on at the ruins; the bland Steinway, with a mug of lager in one hand and a gold-headed cane in the other, smiled pleasantly on Mazzoleni, who with rapid gesticulations and excited intonations rattled off an Italian version of the trouble; Ruhlman, who had lost his all, had his hands deep in his pockets and his thoughts far in the future; Noll, of the facile elbow and magic bow, rushed frantically from group to group; Windt, with his precious double-bass, snuggled down in a corner; Bergner meandered moodily around the billiard-tables; half a score of newspaper men sat on the settee, waiting for something to turn up; and chorus-singers by the quantity quaffed their lager lugubriously. After others had detailed their experiences of the fire, Mr. Harrison stated as follows:

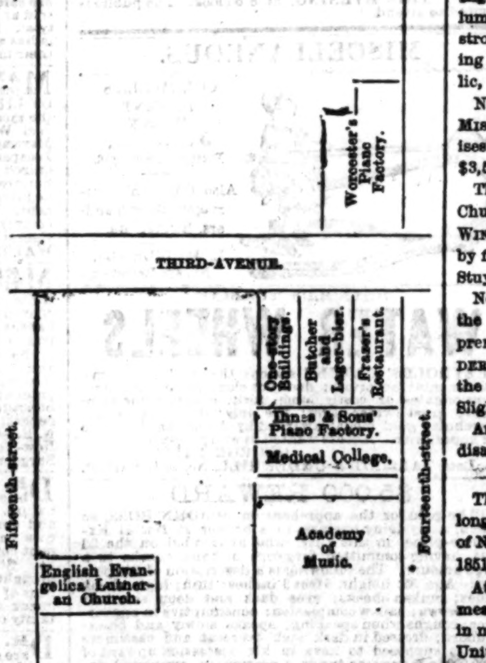
STATEMENT OF LAFAYETTE HARRISON.

I had been out all day and retired early, but on the alarm of fire ran to Irving Hall. My first thought was for Emil Ruhlman's children, who, with their parents and grandmother, slept in the Academy. I was delighted to find that they were out and safe. Then having turned several streams upon my hall, (*pro bono publico*,) I thought of Maretzek's immense stock of music. Knowing that the mere pecuniary value of the scores in no way represented their absolute worth, I was desirous of saving them, but our efforts were of no avail. Mrs. Gleeson's house, on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, was then threatened, and I was most fortunate in inducing our gallant firemen to turn their attention there. The watchman and Eugene, who go through the Academy after every performance, tell me that in pursuance of their regular duty they were examining the place, when Eugene said, "See what a dust there is;" the lantern was then raised, and seeing that smoke was issuing from the parquette floor, and just beneath the new entrance in the balcony, he called out "Fire." Mr. Emil Ruhlman was then notified, while Eugene ran outside and cried "fire" as loud as his voice would permit. Mr. Ruhlman first secured the safety of his family, and then turned on the foot-lights so that the firemen could see where the trouble was and the people in the building the way to escape. Mr. Grau joined me shortly afterward. He was a heavy loser. The music and properties of eight operas are gone, and, I understand, are entirely uninsured. As between Max and Grau, I have never been classed as a particular friend to the latter, but candor compels me to state that he was like a man distracted. No exertion could save his property, and no money can make good at once his loss. Max has lost immensely more, the great difficulty being the want of time in which to copy and replace the scores. I have no idea, of course, who burned the place, but there can be no doubt that it was set on fire. I haven't heard that any suspicion attached to the fireman who was discharged the day before, but really I shouldn't care to have been in his boots if the crowd had caught him last night.

There seemed thus far to be no material difference in opinion as to the origin of the fire. All agreed that it was the work of an incendiary, although there was some diversity of opinion as to who the party or parties might be.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

was at this time under the charge and custody of Capt. Cameron, who, with his faithful men, were on active and dangerous duty from the moment of the first discovery. Its prominent points may be readily recognized in the accompanying diagram:



THE LOSSES.

The aggregate losses occasioned by this fire add up to about $1,000,000, which are divided as follows:

The entire loss on the Academy of Music, together with the immense stock of scenery, wardrobe, properties and fixtures, is roughly estimated at $400,000. Mr. Kingsland states that the building cost, in 1854, with the ground on which it stands, $375,000. It is estimated that the cost of reërection will be about $200,000. The building is insured for $150,000 in the following companies:

Brevoort	$2,500	Mechanics	$2,500
Jefferson	2,500	New Amsterdam	2,500
Grocers	5,000	Exchange	2,500
Resolute	5,000	Empire City	2,500
Manhattan	5,000	Lafayette	2,500
Hope	2,500	Ins. Co. N. A.	5,000
Columbia	2,500	Baltic	2,500
Gallatin	2,500	Fire Trust	2,500
Fulton	2,500	Fire Fund	2,500
Commerce	5,000	Yonkers & N. Y.	5,000
Indemnity	5,000	Franklin	5,000
Star	5,000	Hoffman	5,000
Franklin	5,000	Home Ins. Co.	5,000
Commonwealth	5,000	Albany City	5,000
Merchants	2,500	Norwich	2,500
Relief	2,500	Guardian	2,500
Adriatic	2,500	Imp. & Traders	2,500
Rutgers	2,500	Western & Buffalo	2,500
Croton	5,000	North Western	2,500
Globe	5,000	St. Nicholas	2,500
Sterling	2,500		

$120,000 on building and $30,000 on scenery, machinery, wardrobe, &c.

The scenery stored in the building at the time of the fire was both extensive and expensive, the entire set costing over $80,000. Among this scenery were the scenes painted expressly for the operas brought out by Max Maretzek, costing nearly $24,000. The armor and the wardrobe belonging to the Academy was valued at $40,000.

The valuable musical library owned by Mr. Max Maretzek, consisting of the entire orchestral scores for twenty-three operas was also destroyed. This collection was an invaluable one, being the result of many years careful selection. The actual value is [illegible] Mr. Maretzek the greater portion of his wardrobe had been removed. The scenery used for the performance of "Don Sebastian," "Fra Diavolo," "L'Africaine," "Crispino é la Comare," and "La Forza del Destino," were the exclusive property of Mr. Maretzek, being valued at $24,000. The aggregate loss of Mr. Maretzek is about $60,000, upon which it is understood he had an insurance of $10,000.

Mr. Grau's loss is understood to be a very heavy one, as he had sent to the Academy, immediately on his arrival from Havana, all his costly wardrobe, properties and music, which were all destroyed. Their estimated value is between $40,000 and $50,000. Insured for $10,000. Many of the members of his troupe also lose on wardrobe. Harry Palmer & Co., the publishers of the opera *libretto* lose about $10,000 in books and plates, which were stored in the building. Not insured.

Emil Ruhlman, the Janitor, loses $5,000 on furniture and other property.

The University Medical College, No. 107 East Fourteenth-street, was erected in 1850 at a cost of $50,000, and was insured for $5,000 each in the Long Island, Jefferson, North American, United States and New-York Companies. The contents of the building, consisting principally of surgical and chemical apparatus and museums, were not insured. A large and valuable collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, which cannot possibly be replaced, were also destroyed. The entire money value of these museums and collections is estimated at $60,000, although that sum cannot supply the loss thus sustained. These celebrated museums were formed and arranged by Drs. Mott, Post, Paine, Van Buren, Draper, Bedford, Gourlay and Finnell. The valuable apparatus of Dr. Draper is destroyed, with the exception of the balances. Dr. Henry Draper meets with the annoying loss of a telescopic mirror which had cost months of labor. Perhaps the greatest loss of all, however, for the interests of science was the total destruction of the vast collections of the Lyceum of Natural History.

The Faculty wish it understood that the studies will not be interrupted, and the lectures will be for the present given at the University Building, Washington-square.

The four-story building No. 109 Fourteenth-street was occupied by Ihne & Son as a piano factory. The building and its entire contents were destroyed, with the exception of one piano, in a badly damaged state, and their books and papers, nothing was saved. Owing to dullness of trade they had a large stock of finished instruments on hand, and consequently their loss will hardly fall short of from $20,000 to $22,000. They were insured for $10,000, of which the Firemen's Fund and Grocers' Fire Insurance Companies had $2,000 each, and the Manhattan, New-England, Hampden, Albany City, Hope and St. Marks Fire Insurance Companies $1,000 each.

The building on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue was occupied by Col. James L. Fraser as a restaurant. Loss $20,000; no insurance. A safe, containing about $8,000 worth of silverware, is buried in the ruins, and will probably be recovered in good condition. Both the above buildings were owned by Mr. Jackson. They were valued at $25,000 and are insured.

No. 122 Third-avenue, a one-story building, was occupied by James Hundt, pork butcher, as store and dwelling. Loss $2,000. No. 122½ was occupied by Charles Kreitz as a lager-beer saloon. Loss $1,500. Both buildings were totally destroyed, and were owned by Mr. Johnson. Loss $2,000, how far covered by insurance was not ascertained.

No. 124 Third-avenue was occupied on the first floor by Edward Holmes, butcher. Loss on stock and fixtures about $1,500. Partially insured. The second and third floors were occupied by Mr. McKenna and others. They succeeded in getting out the most of their furniture. The fourth floor was occupied by two families named Luckenback and Glynn. Their combined loss on furniture will amount to $300. No insurance.

No. 124½ was occupied on the first floor by Mr. J. H. Green, upholsterer, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He succeeded in getting out the most of his stock and furniture. Loss by water and moving about $500. No insurance. His policy had run out but a few days previous to the fire. The third floor was occupied by James Boyle as a dwelling. He also succeeded in removing a portion of his furniture. Loss by fire and water about $200. No insurance. The fourth floor was occupied by Mr. Burns as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by fire and water $300. No insurance.

The rear of No. 124 was occupied on the first and second floors by Brander Robertson as a dwelling. Loss by water about $200; no insurance. Part of the third floor was occupied by Michael Dalton, whose loss on furniture will be about $200; no insurance. The remainder of the floor was occupied by Mrs. Fogarty and Mrs. Mack, whose combined loss on furniture will be about $100. The basement was occupied by a Mrs. Kennedy, who loses a trifling amount on furniture.

No. 126 was occupied by Seaman Jones on the first floor as a wall-paper and paint store, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He also owns the building. His loss by fire and water will amount to $500; insured for $15,500. The third floor was occupied by Mrs. Rooney as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by water slight.

Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Third-avenue are occupied by Horatio Worcester as a piano-factory, and were slightly damaged by fire in front. The sheds and lumber in the rear, however, were nearly all destroyed. Loss $10,000; insured for $6,000 on building in the Bowery, and $12,500 on stock in the Republic, Pacific and City Companies.

No. 129 Third-avenue is owned and occupied by Mr. Mish as a clothing-store and dwelling, and the premises were considerably damaged by fire. Insured for $3,500 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

The St. James English Evangelical Lutheran Church, No. 107 East Fifteenth-street, Rev. Mr. Windkind, Pastor, was built in 1856 for $50,000. Loss by fire $35,000; insured for $23,000 in the Brooklyn, Stuyvesant, Firemen's Fund, Relief and Pacific.

No. 6 Irving-place is occupied on the lower floor as the "Arsenal" bar-room, by Wm. Alexander, but the premises were but slightly damaged. Mr. Alexander is insured for $3,000. Mrs. Romaine occupies the upper portion of the premises as a boarding-house. Slight damage; no insurance.

Among the many sad incidents connected with this disastrous fire was the loss of [illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This building, which was occupied by, and belonged to, the medical department of the University of New York, was erected in the Summer of the year 1851.

At that time the Faculty possessed no adequate means nor suitable place for carrying on instruction in medicine and surgery, and the Professors of the University, boldly taking the matter into consideration, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of purchasing a site for, and erecting a building which should be exclusively devoted to their department. The building, which was of brick, had a frontage of 60 feet upon Fourteenth street and a depth of about 110 feet. Its interior arrangements were well considered, and in addition to apartments used for ordinary purposes, it contained three large lecture rooms for the use of the students and Professors.

The collection of Materia Medica bequeathed by Dr. Mott to the Institution occupied the first story of the building. Upon the second floor was located the collection of objects relating to chemistry and physiology, belonging to Professors Post, Van Buren and Bedford, and the third floor was principally taken up by the theatre, in which lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery were delivered.

Other rooms were set apart for the use of patients who had undergone operations, and at the time of the fire these were occupied by two sufferers, whose lives were saved with much difficulty, principally through the exertions of the janitor, G. L. Blomgreny.

The total cost of the building was $45,000, which was subscribed by the Professors who formed the Association, and who thus became the owners of the Institution. They framed the rules and regulations for the admission of students with due regard for the interests of the Faculty, but also with the view of making the establishment remunerative on account of the smallness of the fund placed at their disposal by the State, and which about the time of the erection of the building was discontinued. The terms of admission specified that the students should have passed through certain preparatory courses of study, and the total cost of attending a full course of lectures was fixed at about $140.

The course of lectures given were on anatomy—general, descriptive, surgical, and pathological; principles and operations of surgery, with military surgery and hygiene; materia medica and therapeutics; institutes and practice of medicine; obstetrics, the diseases of women and children, with clinical midwifery; chemistry and physiology; clinical surgery; clinical lectures on the diseases of the genito urinary organs; clinical lectures on the diseases of women and children; clinical lectures on physical diagnosis.

Clinical instruction constituted a prominent feature in the plan of education; and the unlimited resources of New-York enabled the Faculty to carry out the object, which to the practitioner, whether in surgery, medicine or obstetrics, is the great end of medical study—namely, familiarity with disease at the bedside.

The extensive collections referred to, and which are lost, were of the greatest value in assisting the Professors to illustrate their lectures, which were thus rendered thoroughly practical and intelligible. These, with Dr. Mott's, were mostly specimens of pathological anatomy, in various branches. Dr. Bedford's collection related especially to midwifery. Dr. Paine's was of much variety, and included specimens in *materia medica*, with two hundred paintings of flowers, &c. It will be difficult to replace these museums with other specimens of equal value to the profession, and, in some instances, impossible. It is thought the value of the late Dr. Mott's collection was $20,000, and the other museums were valued as much more; though there is, of course, no accurate standard of judgment.

Valuable medals and prizes were given each session to those students who proved preëminent in certain branches of study, and thus every opportunity was afforded to the students to earn distinction in their profession.

Since the establishment of the College, the following distinguished gentlemen have occupied the Professor's chair: Dr. Granville Sharp Patterson, Dr. Revere, Dr. John A. Swett, Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, Dr. Elisha Bartlett, Dr. Bedford and Dr. Clymer. Under the tuition of these gentlemen and their colleagues, more than 2,000 students have graduated at the College, with credit to themselves and to the institution. Of this large number many have risen to eminence in their profession, and done honor to the institution, which ranks among the first in the world. The diplomas granted by the New-York Medical College are very highly thought of in Europe, and the students at present attending the College do not come only from the States, but from the Canadas, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It would be impossible to enumerate the eminent men who have studied in the College. Among them two have risen to be Professors in the institution, and Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General in the Army, was one of its graduates. Dr. H. Draper, who has for so many years been Principal in the Medical Department, was the first man who applied the art discovered by Daguerre to the taking of portraits, while his son, Prof. J. C. Draper, has become celebrated as a successful microscopic and astronomical photographer.

Among the oldest members of the Faculty who were associated to procure the erection of the building are Drs. M. Paine, A. C. Post, and H. Draper. Before their time the Medical Department of the University occupied rooms in the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway, and received a small endowment from the State.

From this sketch of the history of the building destroyed, and the purposes for which it was erected, some idea may be formed of the great practical value of the institution, which has contributed so largely, since its foundation, to spread a more thorough knowledge of medicine among the rising Faculty, and has afforded a material guarantee as to the competency of the students who have graduated at the College.

We have no doubt that it will be rebuilt as soon as circumstances permit, and, meanwhile, we are pleased to learn that the Medical Faculty of the University of New-York, notwithstanding the destruction of their building by fire, will continue their lectures and clinics without interruption. For the present, these exercises will be held in the University building, Washington-square.

The graduates and students of the College are informed that ample provision will be made for the Winter course of instruction, and that the lectures will go on in all respects as heretofore.

It was early known that at least two firemen had perished in the flames, and this element added to that which always attracts great crowds to a place like the fire, served to create an excitement in the public mind as intense as it was morbid. The rumor spread from lip to lip until it became an exaggeration as terrible as it was false, and the crowd grew great and eager. The

BODIES WERE RECOVERED

about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The remains of Walsh were found on the Fifteenth-street side of the stage, within a few feet of the brick wall that separated the dressing-rooms from the coulisses. They were identified by the India rubber coat the deceased wore at the time of his death, and by the underclothing. When extricated from the *débris*, only the trunk could be recovered, so calcined was the entire mass. A stump of one arm protruded from the ghastly and blackened body of the unfortunate but heroic fireman. It was evident, from the position of the remains, that the deceased was endeavoring to escape by the door near which they were found.

The body of the foreman, David B. Waters, was almost entirely consumed, the little remnant of the remains being found in the centre of the stage. So little remained of the unfortunate man, that he could only be identified by a knife and a key which he was known to have in his pockets. The bodies were recovered by a gang of firemen from Engine Company No. 5 and No. 3 Truck, acting under the direction of Engineer W. W. Rhodes, and were removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, corner of Fifth and First-avenue. Coroner Gamble being notified, soon arrived, but concluded to postpone the inquest on him to obtain evidence, and to permit of further search among the ruins for any other bodies that may possibly be buried. He, however, accorded the relatives and friends of the deceased firemen the necessary permission to remove the bodies for preparation for interment.

It is understood that Mr. Walsh's remains will be buried at 11 o'clock this morning, from the Church of the Nativity, corner of Second-avenue and Second-street. The funeral of the foreman, Waters, will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M., starting from the Engine-house, No. 186 East Fourteenth-street, and proceeding to Greenwood Cemetery.

Both the deceased were single men. Mr. Waters was 26 years of age, a native of Canada, and an engraver by trade. He was the only support of aged parents, who reside on the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue. Mr. Walsh was a butcher, 23 years of age, and a native of New-York, and resided with his mother at No. 82 Seventh-street.

Michael Stapleton, one of the members of Engine Company No. 5, to which both the deceased belonged, states that after the fire broke out in the Academy the deceased and himself entered the building through the stage door on Fourteenth-street, with a hose-pipe, and advanced on the stage almost to the footlights. They were there met by a dense volume of smoke, and almost overpowered. Stapleton succeeded in escaping, but the others were unsuccessful; being, he believed, first suffocated and afterward burned. On reaching the open air Stapleton, though much exhausted, contrived to report that both Waters and Walsh were still inside the building. The efforts of the firemen to rescue their comrades were, however, unavailing. Fireman Patrick Kennedy and Cawley were also present on the stage at the time, and they make similar statements.

Both Waters and Walsh were insured in the sum of one thousand dollars against accidents. They, in common with the other members of the Department, having been presented with a policy in the New-York Accidental Insurance Company by the Board of Fire Underwriters, the families of each will receive the above amount from the Accident Company. John Dennin, who was badly burned, will receive five dollars per week from the same Company while disabled.

THE PHŒNIX.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Directors of the Academy was held in Beaver-street, and after free and earnest consultation it was resolved to proceed at once with the erection of a new building. The cash is on hand or subscribed, the plans will be obtained this week, and in a few days at the furthest the ground will be cleaned, the foundations laid, and the walls show their stones above the level of the street. It is contemplated to have the Academy completed in time for the opening of Mr. Maretzek's season in November next.

As we go to press the Police guard carefully the neighborhood, the firemen continue their benevolent work, and the great public are well represented by hundreds of curious on-lookers, who wait with a morbid yearning and dreading the possible discovery of other human bones.

MEETING OF THE ACADEMY DIRECTORS.

The directors of the Academy, who represent the wealthiest houses known to New-Yorkers, acted promptly. They met yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, in Exchange-place, and at once resolved to reconstruct the edifice. One-fifth of the entire stock is held by the Board of Direction, and the rest will, we doubt not, be controlled by its action. The unanimity was complete, and we may look forward with certainty to a new Academy, where every defect—and although many at first, they were few at last—will be remedied. The building, it is expected, will be ready by the 1st of October—certainly by the 1st of November. The directors present yesterday were Messrs. Chas. Augustus Davis, (President,) Mr. H. G. Stebbins, Mr. L. W. Jerome, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. P. C. Schuyler, Mr. Wm. B. Duncan, Mr. Daniel Kingsland and Mr. R. L. Cutting. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board to proceed at once to rebuild the Academy of Music. That a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain what portion of the building at present remains intact; to procure plans and specifications for its entire reconstruction at the earliest day, and lay the same before the Board.

On the basis of a great calamity we seldom look for action so prompt and decisive as this. It is the more creditable, inasmuch as the "Street" was considerably disturbed by the European news. Our rich people, we are glad to know, can find a moment, even in their busiest times, for the cause of art.

MR. GRAU'S LOSS.

There are many conflicting accounts as to the extent of Mr. Grau's loss. We believe the following is official: Forty-eight cases of wardrobe and the music of the following operas: "L'Africaine," "Faust," "Martha," "Ernani," "Il Ballo in Maschera," "La Traviata," "Saffo," "La Juive." Mr. Grau estimates his loss at $40,000; no insurance.

MR. MARETZEK'S LOSS.

Mr. Maretzek lost the music of eighty-six operas and three thousand dresses. In addition to this severe loss, the whole of the new scenery painted by him was, of course, destroyed. The slow accumulations of seventeen years were swept away in an hour. Mr. Maretzek was insured to the amount of $10,000, and estimates the balance of his loss at $20,000 to $25,000.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the late disastrous conflagration, there will be no interruption in the usual course of lectures and cliniques. Before the flames had finished their destructive work, arrangements were made to hold the clinique, under Dr. Goulay, at the regular hour in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. It has not been decided at the moment this communication is written where the temporary location is to be where the remainder of the course will be given. A new, and it is to be hoped, fire-proof building will doubtless soon arise. Alma Mater is not dead; neither does she sleep.

By this fire perishes the museum of the late Dr. Mott, as well as the smaller collections of Drs. Bedford, Post, Van Buren, Paine, Goulay and Finnell. The valuable apparatus of Dr. Draper is destroyed, with the exception of the balances. Dr. Henry Draper meets with the annoying loss of a telescopic mirror, which had cost many months of labor. Perhaps the greatest loss of all, however, for the interests of science, was the total destruction of the vast collections of the Lyceum of Natural History.

A GRADUATE.

CARD FROM DR. DRAPER.

The Medical Faculty of the University of New-York, notwithstanding the destruction of their building by fire, will continue their lectures and classes without interruption. For the present their exercises will be held in the University building, Washington-square. The graduates and students of the College are informed that ample provision will be made for the Winter course of instruction, and that the lectures will go on in all respects as heretofore.

Letters may be addressed to Dr. Draper, President of the Faculty, at the University building, Washington-square.

May 22, 1866. JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.

FUNERAL OF MR. WALSH.

The funeral of Peter H. Walsh, member of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 5, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty at the fire at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, will take place from his residence, No. 82 Seventh-street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

May 22.—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre*—Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Constantin, Mr. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Marechal, John Austin Stevens, Mr. Kaiser, Mr. Winterthaler, E. J. Joel, Felix Foncon, Rev. Pere Martenet, Rev. Pere Battermont, Mr. Brousse, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Menninger, Armand Sauer, Mr. Caney, Mrs. Caney, Mrs. Walles, Mrs. Vallee, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, J. Lewis, Georges Abry, Mr. Fraehon, Mr. Beers, G. Beerstolte, Richard Masters, Louis Mestbourg, Mr. Duthellier, Victor Andrea, Mrs. Anastasia Forguenin, Mrs. Dumand, Mr. and Mrs. Heenque Munez, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Michel Balthazar, Emiss P. D vit, Mr. Pelteno, Mr. Chevrolat, Mrs. Oscher, Ed. Bleche, Mrs. Waulker O'Halloran, Miss Haskel, Mrs. Antonette Metzler, Mrs. Martines and infant, Miss Yules Rombache, Mrs. Dupre, Mrs. Schuli, Joseph Kaufman, Mr. Manheabelle, Mrs. Sarah Meyer and infant, Mrs. Lisette Cushmann, Mrs. Catharine Corachard, Mrs. Clane Corachard, Mr. Andeone, Mrs. Verachard, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Muller, Mr. Schneedes, E. Salomone, Andre Lavarre, Mr. Schwerzenbach, Alexis Vieremont, Ext. Ibler, J. D. Guellot, Mr. Lestree, Mr. Guy, Mr. Alster, Mrs. Conest.

May 22.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—John Dall, E. C. Regbe and family, W. Mohme, Monissen Sielfer, Waldemar Schutenburgh, R. L. Panet, A. Winter, Johann Geiselbrecht, S. Grabor, Carl Grossman, Paulina Englemann, S. Grood and family, Mr. Walbrun, Mr. de Burgh, Mr. Webb, Clara Bornhard, Anna Wechsler, Mr. Morgan and family, R. V. Schenck, Auguste Kohler, T. W. Owell, A. Gutman, Theo. Hahn, Hermah Uhl and wife, Henry Bunk and wife, Martin Stegman, and 169 in steerage.

May 22.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Mary Ince, 2 children, and Miss Rhodd Burchall, Mr. and Mrs. Bricknall, Mrs. Weaver, Mr. Morr and Miss Dunnolly, Miss Palley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carey and servant, Thomas Langbein, William Barth, Mr. Thomas, R. M. Kearney, S. D. Jameson, J. D. Robinson, John H. Edwards, E. A. Tistal, John Beevers, H. Howard, A. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Gutman, Mrs. Carr, and 5 children and servant, John Shaw, T. Shaw, Mrs. Saxton, Samuel and Henry Myers, Edward Brierly, J. Hawe, W. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, H. Bolton, J. H. Erskine, Mrs. Atlee and child, J. Wilson, Mrs. Wild and child, John Delany, Thomas Killoughly, N. Goff, G. W. Johnson, J. A. Cores, Mr. and Mrs. Milling, Mr. Buchsend, Wm. Brown, Mrs. Waldren and child, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Mathews and child, P. Comerford, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, and 667 in the steerage. All well.

May 22.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg.*—Carl Becher, Catharine Becher, Helene Becher, J. Weil and wife, E. Riss, wife and three children, Sarah and Louisa Lissaner, Bertha Anspacher, Helene Gutman, George Schleiffarth, C. Ruckdeschel, J. Finck, Caroline Bendhoft, Isaac Moses, wife and daughter, Moses Caspar, Johanne and Theresia Black, H. Rieser, L. Adler, E. Adler, Bertha Adler, J. A. Stens, A. Bull, H. Mamberger, C. W. Spangenberg, C. Mayer, Aug. Stiglich, C. Oberzyck, M. Smarzenski, Minna Wetzel, A. Sussmilch, Caroline Levi, R. Berlinger, P. Schjuter and wife, F. Liersen, S. Hupner, F. Koncze, B. Wolf, Therese Schmidt, Aug. Groth and wife, Helene Gutman, G. Kuttner, F. Mohmann, W. B. Scheuerle, V. Kapp, J. Maag, C. Ruegg, Wassmannth, J. Wiech, C. Kraus, G. Kengott, H. Shoemaker, P. H. [illegible].

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. Lizzie Dana, O. H. Luffman and lady, Miss McLaughlin, J. Rosenheim, M. Redsticker, G. W. Adams and child, Mr. Sampson, W. Alsop and lady, W. S. Ballard, Dr. H. Habrick and lady, W. R. Tabor, wife, 2 children and servant, B. L. Judson, Rev. Mr. Riordan, M. Johnstno, Mr. Philips and 2 children, L. Ashwood, Mrs. Pierce, G. W. James, M. Silverberg, T. H. Roberts, Mrs. E. L. Moody, Mrs. Moore, J. Pettibone, Miss M. S. Pettibone, Mrs. Grassill and three children, A. W. Ingersoll, D. W. Ingersoll, J. L. Minir, F. Rothschild, Mr. B. Phillip and servant, Geo. C. Levy, H. S. Henry, Mrs. W. T. Thompson, J. Bronson, C. Bronson, J. Anderson, T. R. Lampson, J. T. Demon, Miss Dun, D. W. Topham, P. H. McGunn, Miss McElroy, Miss Watson, P. T. Ryall and lady, James Darrick, J. Torry, J. Wise, Mr. Turner, Miss Brown, Miss Junno, Geo. G. Arnold, O. K. Fish, Tim Shea, Mr. Brown, P. W. Peary, O. Baker, A. Gomm, Miss Ryall, Miss Buck, G. C. Wood and lady, J. W. Phelps, A. Cohen, Mr. Wheeler and daughter.

In steamship Missouri, from Savannah.—R. M. Sullivan and wife, Mrs. T. Parsons, J. Smith and wife, Miss C. Lewis, Mrs. Richards, P. Roules, Mrs. Hale, J. Donnelly, J. Hanneman, A. Warnock, L. Myers Plum and wife, Mrs. M. Ritcher, Carrie Harding, Rev. W. Hennin, C. Gardner, M. Otis McKranes, D. R. Knowlton, F. A. Boyd, Rev. E. R. Brown, J. Mack, A. Silverstein, Mrs. Pendergast, Capt. Van Victan, O. W. Cunningham, R. Jackson, A. K. Jennings, John Sullivan, Joe Baldwin, W. Chatterton, W. Simpson, John Smith and lady, Mrs. M. Hanly, Miss Muree, D. Amorlin, W. H. Coburn, A. Doren, R. J. Fitzgerald, M. Rawlston, D. Manville, S. D. Wilson, L. Jackson, W. Rice and wife, Mrs. H. Rice, J. J. Bartlett, Geo. Woodman, D. S. Nickerson, Mrs. Loyball, E. Dodge, T. Numan, A. Ostrum, J. Boyle, G. W. McAllister, S. A. Griswold, E. A. Griswold, G. Bishop.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Wm. F. Reed and lady, Miss A. Reed, Miss J. Reed, Mrs. Pettee, Miss Griffen, W. B. Griffen, C. F. Emmerson, J. A. Noe, W. F. Barton, E. Ezekiel, Capt. C. H. Chilton, Capt. Anderson, Lieuts. Holmes and McMartin, U. S. A.; George Pearce, J. E. Knight, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon sets..... 1 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 45 | Gov. Island. 3 34 | Hell Gate..... 4 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop Bros.; Sancho Panza, Hagan, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brigs Eastern Star, Griffing, Trinidad, Port Spain, Bishop Bros.; Adolph, (Aus.) Mahn, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; American Eagle, (Ham.) Linman, Philadelphia, Easton & Co.

Schooners Mary Louise, Gaskell, Washington, M. L. Mills; A. Truddell, Simmons, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wernaber, Bremen May 5, and Southampton 9th, with mdse. and 788 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 8, at 3:45 P. M., passed Hamb. steamship Teutonia, 15 miles W. of the Needles, bound E. May 13, 4:30 P. M., lat. 49 10, lon. 38, passed a full-rigged steamship of the Inman line, bound E. May 19, lat. 41 41, lon. 57 35, passed Eng. bark Phebe Dunbar, bound W. 21st, lat. 40 34, lon. 70 7, passed bark Warren White, bound to Boston.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sunday, at 8:20 P. M., 15 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamships Gen. Barnes and Quaker City; at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with U. S. supply ship South Carolina, bound N.

Steamship City of New-York, Leitch, Liverpool May 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 738 passengers to John G. Dale. 9th inst., 3:40 P. M., passed steamship City of Washington, bound in; 19th, bark R. A. Allen, for Liverpool; same day, 5:30 P. M., steamship Denmark, going into Queenstown; 19th, 6:25 A. M., bark Eagle, bound W.; 19th, 4:20 P. M., steamship England, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Bavaria, Taube, Hamburg 6th inst., with mdse. and 355 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 8th inst., off Falmouth, saw Brem. steamship America, bd. E.; 13th, lat. 49 10, lon. 29 30, ship John Bright, from Liverpool for New-York; 19th, lat. 42 30, lon. 55, Br. ship Eliza Caroline, bound W.; 21st, lat. 40 30, lon. 65, steamship City of Limerick, bound E.; same day, lat. 40 30, lon. 70, bark Warren White, of Salem, bound E.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre May 10, via Brest 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. 15th, lat. 49 08, lon. 27 45, saw Br. ship Maud, bound E.; 16th, lat. 47 12, lon. 35 36, ship Windgrave, bound W.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had light winds and pleasant weather first part of the passage; latter part, heavy N. W. gales. Passed off Cape Henry, a monitor and consort, from Charleston, bound N. The monitor was making about 7 knots per hour against heavy head sea.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 56 hours, with mdse. to C. P. Pierson.

U. S. steamer South Carolina, Carriage, Pensacola via Key West, 6 ds.

Steamer Fairfax, Lockwood, Baltimore 4 ds., in ballast to the Columbian Coast Wrecking Co.

Ship Constitution, Mitchel, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 450 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 11, James Hannar and Martin Powers, seamen, while reefing foresail in a S. W. gale, fell overboard and were lost. One passenger died.

Bark Mary Lawrence, Rogers, Apalachicola 13 ds., with cotton to J. T. H. Maxwell.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Willems, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 197 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Avoca, (Br., of Liverpool,) Wests, Bristol, Eng., 49 ds., with iron, &c., to Mo. ully & Marsh.

Bark Trojan, Kleeson, Rosario [illegible]

Bark G. Kuyphausen, (Hanov.,) Pabst, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Dennistoun & Co.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Rush, Petty, Savannah 8 ds., with timber to J. Bisler & Co.

Brig Charlotte Buck, (of Oxland,) Gott, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. F. Sherman & Co.

Brig Wm. Nash, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) McBride, Cow Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to B. E. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Teresa de Fenix, (Ital.,) Maktso, Aspinwall 44 ds., with mdse. to Bendier, Rae & Co.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Cook, Eleuthera 11 ds., with pineapples to Breckenridge & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Clara, (of Harrington,) Ames, Jacmel 23 ds., with logwood, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Georgia Shaw, Malone, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (of Roslyn,) Albury, Harbor Island 11 ds., with fruit to Jos. Enson.

Schr. Eva, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Enson.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Belle, (Br.,) Punchion, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Loyalist, Wallace, Windsor 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Reward, (Br.,) Masters, Windsor 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Gem, Manning, Windsor 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Village Belle, (of P. E. Island,) Doyle, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Coral, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Grace, Kellar, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Andrew's 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah A. Read, Read, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Brandywine, Carson, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Glide, Sturgess, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. F. Arthemus, Sprague, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hannah Martin, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Copia, West, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Exertion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Loduskia, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Veranda, Hardy, Albany, for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Brig Cognac, (of Sunderland,) from Nantes.
Brig Rose, (of Sunderland.)
Brig Centaur, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Eleanora Thompson, from Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. bark Dreadnought, Liverpool. Below—Barks Hadley, Baltimore; Daniel Webster, Messina.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 22.—Arr. ship Saginaw, New-York, for River St. Lawrence, and proceeded.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—The schr. Jennie Jones, from Porto Rico, while beating up the bay this morning, about 8 o'clock, when in the Narrows, was run into by ship Hibernia, outward bound, striking the schr. by the main rigging, and sinking her in about ten minutes. The Captain and crew were taken off by the Wrecking Company's steamer and brought to the City.

Spoken, &c.

Antarctic—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, May 6, 10 miles N. W. of Holyhead.

Helen R. Cooper—ship, bound E., was seen 11th inst. lat. 42 23, lon. 33 28.

Humming Bird—brig, bound to New-Brunswick, off Absecom, May 19.

Rosalie—schr., hence for Harbor Island, 17th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74 15.

Virginia—bark, bound E., was seen 6th inst., lat. 43 40, lon. 45 03.

Foreign Ports.

At Jeremie, April 30, schr. East Wind, for Boston in 2 days.

[PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York, 8th, Lindahl, at Cadiz; Ferro and Gemsbok, at Cronstadt; 9th, Emdt Tesli, at Florence; Treat, at Havre; 4th, Dielembrugt, at Lisbon; 8th, Dispatch, Hamburg; Ferdinand, at Berlin; 10th, Havre at Deal.

Arr. from Savannah, 12th, Sarah Newman and Lady Havelock, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 8th, Colin and E. McNeill; 10th, Wallace, at Havre; 7th, Elise; Henrietta, Bremen; 11th, Malta; 12th, Victoria, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Charleston, 12th, William Rennie, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, 9th, Novantum, at Havre.

Arr. from Galveston, 11th, Emma, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Apalachicola, 12th, Paecosa, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, April 13, Thornton and Sandusky, from Fayal; 28th, Forrest King and Lycota, and May 4, Aquilla, from Gibraltar; 10th, Silksworth, from Sunderland.

MEM.—Una, from New-York for Cadiz, was at Fayal, leaky; had found the leak and was reloading.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-York, May 8, Jupiter, Pallas and Norge, at Gravesend; St. George, in the Clyde; 7th, Anna, Liverpool; 3d, Fidele, Havre; April 27, Wm. Muir, Gibraltar; May 4, Hebe, Marseilles; 2d, Brodrene, Plymouth; 7th, Gorilla, at Liverpool; 3d, Achilles, Tarragona; 4th, Wm. Muir, Barcelona; 3d, Castellane, Tarragona; April 28, N. M. Haven, Malaga; May 3, Sora and Harmonie, Falmouth; 7th, Emerson, Londonderry; 5th, Forenlugen and A. A. Debert, Cuxhaven; 6th, Magdalena, Bremerhaven; 8th, Raphael, Bristol; 8th, Argo and United Kingdom; 10th, Britannia, Greenock; 8th, Edith, Queenstown; 8th, Success; 8th, Ascona, Atmosphere, Great Western and Bellewood; 10th, Calhoun, Empire, R. Robinson and Universe, at Liverpool; Hudson, Deal; Cyndale, Gravesend.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 4th, Alex. McNeil, Marseilles; 8th, Elizabeth, Queenstown; 10th, Tonawanda, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Charleston, 8th, Istria, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, 6th, Sarah Mendall, at Swansea.

Arr. from Mobile, 4th, Rex, at Havre.

Arr. from Baltimore, 9th, steamer Carroll, Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 4th, Burgomaster, Dawenberg, at Bremen; 3d, Vocenta, Barcelona; 8th, Lammernier and Theobold; 9th, Pocahontas, Trenton and Carolina; 10th, Illustrious, Sardis and Germania, Liverpool.

Arr. from Apalachicola, 9th, Transit, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, 7th, Melbourne, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, 8th, Lieut. Maury, Mumbles.

MEM.—Steamer Smyrna, Liverpool for New-York, was at Queenstown, disabled.

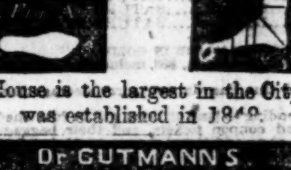
Tweed, Smyrna for Boston, was spoken April 24, master dead.

Ship Reaper had been ashore near Akyab, but got off and put back.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



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JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of
ENGLISH VELVETS.
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 wide, in
NEW DESIGNS of the FINEST QUALITY.
ALSO,
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RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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AT REDUCED PRICES!
The exceedingly fine Wines of the PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., N. Y., as well as LONGWORTH'S, BOTTLER'S and FOURNIER'S OHIO WINES at
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A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
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To protect Clothing, &c. against Moths, is Efficient, Cheap, is Best. Every druggist sells it. Made by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 242, May 22, 1866.
25, 38, 42, 65, 18, 44, 17, 51, 31, 14, 49, 13, 57, 61.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 243, May 22, 1866.
51, 44, 45, 3, 6, 64, 15, 76, 14, 61, 55, 57, 33.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 241, May 22, 1866.
43, 76, 66, 69, 53, 4, 50, 51, 5, 21, 12, 78, 31, 30.
SHELBY—Class No. 242, May 22, 1866.
26, 25, 37, 1, 16, 78, 76, 61, 62, 13, 67, 75, 17.
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Prices paid in currency. Orders received.
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